The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3714. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Grant and the Trade Regulations of the Mississippi.

Proposed Opening of the Cotton Trade to all Loyal Citizens.

A CAVALRY EXPEDITION FROM CORINTH.

Rebel Conscripts Reporting for Duty in the National Army.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 16.

A bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT passed through here to-day, *en route* to Washington. It is understood that his dispatches have reference to trade regulations on the Mississippi River. It is said that Gen. GRANT favors the opening of the cotton trade to all loyal citizens, under proper restrictions, and recommends to the Washington authorities the immediate adoption of this policy. This will bring out thousands of bales of cotton now hidden away in the swamps, and have beneficial effects on manufacturing interests.

Gen. LOGAN made a speech here last night to the largest out-door audience ever assembled in this place.

Rear-Admiral PORTER returned to-day with the flagship *Black Hawk*. A salute was fired in his honor from the gunboats off the levee.

Gen. ASBOTH, at Columbus, Ky., has been relieved by order of Gen. GRANT, and Gen. A. J. SMITH takes command there.

A CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

A recent cavalry expedition from Corinth released 250 conscripts taken by the guerrilla FORREST.

A company of COLEMAN'S men came into Corinth on Tuesday from Waynesboro. They were conscripted by the rebels, and had several fights with BIFFLES. They refused to go with him, and armed themselves, and *reported at Corinth to enter the United States service.*

There is nothing new from below.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt's Position—Danger Thereof—A Battle Imminent—Rebel Officers—Forces—Union Men in Arkansas—Sufferings of the Loyalists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

We are waiting in the most painful anxiety for the next news from Gen. BLUNT and his gallant little army on the Arkansas River. The rebels have been reinforced since the battle of Honey Springs, until they now number at least 10,000 men, with ten pieces of artillery. Our commander has barely 4,500 men—whites, negroes and Indians—with twelve or fourteen guns, four of which are mountain howitzers. In his present position, he can do nothing else than make a desperate attempt to rout them by a surprise attack. GEN. BLUNT intends to do this, and in all probability commenced his movements with a view to that end yesterday. This may seem utterly foolhardy, with the disproportionate forces in hand, but a glance at the position will show it to be the wisest measures that a soldier can undertake in the circumstances, the more so, that the men have the most unbounded confidence in their officers and leader, and believe in themselves.

Gen. BLUNT'S present position is 180 miles south of Fort Scott, his depot of supplies and district headquarters. The line is more or less infested with guerrillas, and no train has yet been free from attack. On this whole route there is scarcely any available defensive line, where a retreating army could effectually and safely operate against a larger pursuing force. If Gen. BLUNT should attempt to fall back in the face of the rebel force, (most of which is mounted,) with the guerrillas in his rear, and no reinforcements to aid him, (for it seems to be settled by Gen. SCHOFIELD that he is to have no aid,) it becomes quite evident not only that BLUNT'S army would be cut off, captured or destroyed, but that following that disaster, the entire Cherokee country and Southern Kansas would be open to the victorious raids of the rebel troops.

If Gen. BLUNT remains within his works at Fort Gibson, the enemy can cut off his trains, impede his communications, and ultimately cause him to fight disastrously or surrender ignominiously. The only resource would seem to be for BLUNT to make an attack, under as advantageous circumstances as his skill and daring can secure, and endeavor to so cut up and rout the rebels as to again disorganize them. The die is a hazardous one, the game bold, but Gen. BLUNT has accepted the issue and will make the attack. The worst feature in the matter is the fact that the Union forces have to cross the Arkansas in order to make the fight, and that in the event of a repulse the river has again to be crossed to save the troops.

Our intelligence shows that the General expected to move on the enemy by Sunday, (yesterday.) Our cavalry have since the battle of the 17th ult. occupied an advanced post at Fort Davis, four miles south of the Arkansas, and six from this post. Our General is receiving daily reliable intelligence from the enemy's camp, which intelligence cheers him considerably. From this news it is not believed that the two Creek regiments, under Cols. UNI and CHILI MCINTOSH, will fight on the rebel side. Positive assurances and pledges have been received that they will join the National side when BLUNT makes his appearance. For a long time past overtures have been passing, and if we could occupy their country, no doubt exists that the Creek Indians would be only too glad to come under National rule once more. Truly, these Indian nations have gained little but poverty and ruin by their adherence to the South. Deserters from and scouts who have been in the camp of BAYLOR, a Texan, who, with about 4,000 men and four guns, has lately reinforced STEELE, say that over one half of his force are Union conscripts, who declare their intention of not fighting against the Union troops.

The rebel force is about as follows: COOPER, 4,000 men, Indians and Texans; CABELL, 2,000; STEELE, 3,500, and BAYLOR, with 3,500 more. In all, 10,000 men and ten guns. Their artillery practice, by date of AUG. 8, the last we had from Fort Blunt, was reported to be incessant. Among the subordinate officers are Cols. STAND WAITIE and ADAIR, Cherokees; Cols. UIN and CHILI MCINTOSH, Creeks; and Gov. SANDY WALKER and Col. FOLSOM, Choctaws. STAND WAITIE, CHILI MCINTOSH, and SANDY WALKER are acting Brigadiers. Among the Texas officers and regiments are the Fifth infantry, Lieut.-Col. HUPPS, (much cut up and reduced;) Twentieth Infantry, Col. BASS, (the balance of this regiment was captured at Honey Springs; it took 300 men into the fight, and all that was left was 40 prisoners—the balance had been killed, wounded, or fled;) Twenty-fifth infantry, Lieut.-Col. PHILLIPS; and Twenty-Ninth cavalry, Col. MORSE. Maj. SCANLAN had a battalion of cavalry. The batteries are all Texans.

Gen. STEELE is a renegade New-Yorker, and was formerly Captain in our service, in what is now known as the Third United States cavalry. He is reported as not originally having had much heart for his treason. His wife, who is a Virginian, is a violent Secessionist. In all probability this relation is what led him to desert the old flag. He is a man of energy and ability. Hitherto he has been stationed on the Gulf coast in command of some station. Gen. STEELE has the chief command of the rebel hordes. This fact alone keeps COOPER'S and CABELL'S men together. Utterly demoralized by successive disasters, after Honey Springs they would have disbanded but for the arrival of STEELE. Extravagant promises have been made the Indians especially, and the Cherokees and Choctows fight under the incentive of a promised division of the lands of loyal Indians should the rebels prove successful. Gens. D. H. COOPER and CABELL have been eclipsed so often that it hardly seems necessary to mention their names except as an element of weakness. Yet both are men of energy and courage, COOPER has been defeated in every encounter he had either with Kansas' troops or the loyal Indians. CABELL was severely defeated at Fayetteville last February by the Union brigade of Arkansas. Since then he has subsided. STAND WAITIE is the leader of the Cherokee half bloods and of the Anti-Ross faction. His regiment, though nominally Indian, is composed of the white desperadoes of the border, who first as "Border Ruffians in Kansas fought the battles of Slavery and anarchy. A large proportion formerly served under CLARKSON, the Pierce Border Ruffian Postmaster of this city. Last Summer he was a prisoner at Fort Leavenworth. Gov. SANDY WALKER is a famous Old Choctaw, whose presence is considered of great value, and whose name is famous in the annals of his people. Gen. BAYLOR will be remembered most directly in connection with the invasion of New-Mexico by SIBLEY in the Summer and Fall of '61. After the murder at El Paso of Gen. SIBLEY by the Texans, BAYLOR assumed command. There is also some faint recollection in my mind of his name being associated with some of the worst of the infernal persecutions through which the Texan Unionists have passed.

It must not be supposed because they have 11,000 men, that as an army they possess qualities which make their numbers efficient. As bushwhackers, scouts, &c., they are in their element. Our troops, small though they be in numbers thereabouts, yet possess both the firey mobility of the partisan with the power and solidity of the disciplined mass. It would be difficult to find men more ready to take the odds and play the game successfully than those Gen. BLUNT commands.

By his direction the trains on the road have turned back with small escort and the balance have passed on to join him at Fort Gibson. His force consists, at this date, of the Thirteenth Kansas infantry, (Col. BOWEN,) six companies Second Colorado, (Lieut.-Col. DODD, white,) First Kansas Colored Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. JOHN BOWLES, and the First, Second and Third Indian regiments, under Lieut.-Col. F. W. SCHANTE, Col. S. S. WATTLES and Lieut.-Col. DOLES. About 3,300 infantry in all, of whom the Kansas, Colorado and colored regiments can be relied on anywhere. Of cavalry Gen. BLUNT has the Third Wisconsin, nine companies—Major CALKINS; the Sixth Kansas, eight companies—Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL—and two of the Fourteenth Kansas, (the new cavalry regiment,) in all about 1,000 men, with four howitzers attached. Artillery—we have two sections of Second Kansas battery, Capt. E. A. SMITH, and the Third, (four guns,) Capt. HOPKINS, which, with two iron 12-pounders attached to the negro regiments, two companies of recruits, Second Kansas colored, some Texas and Arkansas refugees recruiting for a battalion of cavalry, will make in all about 4,600 men, of whom 4,000 may be considered effective. Col. JUDSON, of the Sixth Kansas, and Col. BOWEN, of the Thirteenth, will have command of the brigades.

The following foots up as our loss at Honey Springs: Killed, 17, (including the 4 men lost in crossing the Arkansas;) wounded, 72, several of whom have since died. The enemy's loss, killed and buried by our troops on the field, 154; wounded, according to their own statements, 343; prisoners 62, among whom were several commissioned officers; one gun, one stand of colors, 300 small arms, mostly Enfield rifles, and a quantity of stores, transportation, &c. Among the "*etceteras*" were 600 pairs of new handcuffs, intended for the bedizening of our colored soldiers and their cowardly officers, as the "rebs" phrased it. The "boot was on the other leg," and a tight fit at that.

Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, Third regiment Indian brigade, who has so long commanded in that region, is now on a furlough to this section. The gallant services of Col. PHILLIPS in so stubbornly maintaining his position on the Arkansas is worthy of great credit, and of more substantial reward. He gives an interesting account of affairs in that region, especially of the numbers and movements of the Union men in the border counties of Arkansas.

It is a well known fact that all of Northwestern Arkansas voted against secession. It is, however, not so generally known that there was a very strong Union party in the counties south of the river, and that in Scott County the Union element was a majority. To-day, in that county there are nearly 300 Union men bushwhacking in the hills and timber. Col. PHILLIPS was in constant communication with them, supplied through secret channels with ammunition, and received much valuable information from them. A Union lady, the wife of a Union planter, has been the principal means of communication. The stories of her daring and adroitness are many and interesting. Her husband was a slaveholder, but all of his slaves have been run off. This lady, at her last visit to Fort Blunt, was standing in the Adjutant's office when the colored regiment marched in and by to their quarters. Several officers were conversing with her about the matter, and she was quite surprised at their soldierly appearance, etc. Col. PHILLIPS asked her if she liked the idea of negro soldiers.

"Why, Sir," she replied, with the utmost earnestness, "like it. We in the South think it ought to have been done long ago. Slavery is the root of rebellion, and must be dug up."

In answer to a further remark of Col. PHILLIPS questioning whether the whites would endure a free negro population, she replied:

"The Union men will, and they are the only ones to be considered. I have been a slaveholder. It is a fearful sin, but came by inheritance. I would rather have the negroes for neighbors than the poor whites who fill the rebel ranks, or the arrogant planters who have made this rebellion and now lead the Southern armies. Let the negroes alone and they will be peaceful and industrious, and make good citizens."

Such is the testimony of an intelligent Union lady born to the possession of slaves and educated to a belief of its rightfulness. It is reported that our friend was drowned in the Arkansas in a late attempt to swim the stream at night for the purpose of conveying intelligence. Her fate excites the sincerest sympathy and regret. The heroism and devotion of the few Southern Unionists have yet to be recorded.

Those of the loyal Indians will form a startling episode in the history of the rebellion. Probably the Cherokees were before the war the richest community in the world. Beside large individual possessions, their communal wealth was enormous. I have not by the Indian Bureau Reports, but the annuities of the Cherokee and other nations in this Territory, was very large indeed. Tah-lah-quah, when the writer visited it in the Fall of 1856, was then a handsome town of 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants, with many fine buildings, public and private—being in this respect a better and more substantial town than any other I had seen on the frontier or the West generally. It is reported to be almost deserted. The Texans and Choctaws have sacked it ruthlessly. The National Seminaries, of which there are two, male and female, were the most complete institutions of learning in the Union outside of the older States, have been plundered. Books, scientific instruments, &c., are torn, broken, and scattered in all directions. So with the National buildings and private residences. The country around Tah-lah-quah and Park Hill (the latter is the residence of President Ross) is most beautiful to look upon. The fertility is boundless, and when peace shall bring again the arts of civilization, and the inflowing tide of immigration shall flow to the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers, this region will become one of the great granaries of the world.

The loyal Indians, constituting a large majority of the Cherokee nation, and all of them, possessed of means and intelligence, have been reduced to the most abject poverty. There are men serving as privates in the Cherokee regiments, in Gen. BLUNT'S, who have owned slaves and from 1,000 to 5,000 head of cattle when the rebellion commenced. They are almost beggared now. What of their cattle the Texans and Choctaws have left, the jayhawkers in the interests of Government contractors have run into Kansas, to supply contracts for beef to the refugee Indians, the wives and children of the soldiers of the Union. There is but little of general interest stirring here. The bushwhackers seem to have gained new vigor within a few days, and we hear that constant encounters are going on on the border below us. Recruiting is brisk in the State. The Second (colored) is nearly full—four companies are mustered, and four more are about full.

We are having quite an influx of Generals, Colonels and military magnates of lesser rank, from the army of Gen. ROSECRANS. Among these are Brig.-Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, commanding a division of cavalry. Gen. MILCHELL was formerly Colonel of the Second Kansas, and was wounded at Wilson's Creek. Col. JOHN A. MARTIN, of the "crack" Eighth Kansas, lately Provost-Marshal of Nashville, is also visiting us. Col. MARTIN is among the youngest and most successful Colonels in the service. He is but 24 years of age. The Colonel, a former editor of Kansas, is regarded with high esteem both in his own State and the army. Our political leaders are also at home. "The Grim Chieftain," Senator JAMES H. LANE, is now at his home in Lawrence, and, as one of his friends informed me yesterday, busily at work on his farm, making stone-fence, mowing brush, etc. This is a new thing with the General, and will be brought forth as a trump card. "Farmer LANE" will sound well in the next Senatorial canvass. Hon. A. C. WILDER, Representative in the House, is also at home. Mr. WILDER is one of the best men we have in Kansas. Frank, sagacious and honest, everybody predicts a successful career for him. Said a loco-foco politician a few days since, in speaking of different public men, LANE, CANNEY and others, "Well, there is one man—a politician in Kansas—whose word can be depended upon, and that is CART WILDER. He is an honest man, and you know where and when to find him." The praise was well deserved. I predict that Mr. WILDER will be found among the most influential *business* members of the next House of Representatives. When he gets fairly into the harness, though no orator, he will be found a keen and witty debater, whose satire will go to the core of the matter in hand. R. J. H.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Shameful Inefficiency of the Blockade at Wilmington.

Seventeen Large Steamers Arrived There Within a Few Days.

IMMENSE STORES FOR THE REBEL ARMY.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 13.

A conscript just from Wilmington, N. C., reports that within the past few days seventeen large steamers have arrived at that port, having run the blockade, loaded with stores for the rebel army, among which are 96,000 English rifles, 160,000 army blankets, 131,000 ready-made uniforms, 23,000 cases of ready-made army shoes, 11 locomotives, 6 rifle cannon, heavy calibre, five cargoes of railroad iron and skillful men accompanying them.

A Meeting of Citizens—Strong Resolutions and Speeches—The Union Sentiment.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 13.

A meeting of citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the First and Second Congressional Districts, and a portion of the Third, was held at Washington, N. C., on the 11th inst. The First North Carolina Union regiment, stationed at that point, participated in the meeting.

Addresses were made and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with the great conservative party of North Carolina, declaring an energetic prosecution of the war in this department to be the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior of the State can be made practically useful in restoring her to the national jurisdiction, asking the Government for reinforcements for this purpose, accusing the Confederate Government of perfidy and cruelty toward North Carolina, declaring that her people are therefore absolved from any further obligation to sustain it, placing the responsibility for the destruction of Slavery upon JEFF. DAVIS and his coconspirators against the Union, expressing the belief that North Carolina will, notwithstanding, find ample compensation in the blessings of free labor for the present inconveniences of emancipation, rejoicing in the recent Union victory at the Kentucky election, denouncing copperheadism at the North, and commending the ability and patriotism of the Administration in the conduct of the war, especially in the sound National Currency originated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Brig.-Gen. J. N. PALMER is now in command of the Eighteenth army corps, with his headquarters at Newbern.

Major J. N. WHITFORD, of the rebel cavalry, visited this city on the 11th inst., under a flag of truce, to inquire as to the truth of the reports of ill treatment of his prisoners confined here, and was informed that not only were the reports untrue, but that two-thirds of them desired to take the oath of allegiance, so as to remain within our lines.

The Washington *New Era*, of the 10th instant, republishes from the Raleigh *Standard* of July 31 an able article, four columns in length, denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders, showing the falsity of their promises and the ill success of their efforts, stating that portions only of but five of the original thirteen States remain in the hands of the Confederacy, and proposing that North Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, make immediate overtures to the North for peace.

A Speech by Gen. Burnside.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE is in Lexington, Ky. He was serenaded a few evenings ago, and in response to loud calls for him, the General appeared and made a speech. He alluded to the fact that he had been a Breckinridge man in the last great Presidential campaign, stating that he was as sincere and honest in that position then—because he deemed it right—as he was in his devotion to the Union now—a cause in which he was enlisted heart and soul. He stated that martial law had been declared in the State preceding the recent election in view of the fact that an invading foe was on its borders, and with a design to give all loyal men a chance to cast their suffrages unmolested. The disloyal had no right to approach the ballot-box, and, therefore, have no right to complain. He complimented Kentucky in a highly flattering manner, stating that he had found it the most loyal State in his department, and had so reported at Washington. He had found more strictly loyal men here than in Ohio or Indiana, though the latter was his birthplace.

Since his assumption of the command of the Department of Ohio, Gen. BURNSIDE has had heavy duties to perform. In the absence of his Ninth army corps, MORGAN has invaded Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio—and in his wake has followed the Louisiana chief, SCOTT—yet under his guidance the Union troops have nobly succeeded.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Our Batteries on Morris Island Trying Their Range on Fort Sumter.

The Monitors Ready for Action.

The Fight Expected to Take Place on Saturday or Sunday Last.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived this morning from off Charleston.

The *Spaulding* reports having left Morris Island at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

On Thursday evening the Monitors were all stripped and prepared for action, and at daylight on Friday the batteries on Morris Island opened their fire, which lasted an hour or two, when it ceased.

The Monitors did not fire a shot, and as soon as the batteries ceased firing, the Monitors put up awnings. No explanation is given for this movement.

The strongest confidence is expressed of a favorable result.

Our informant says that during the short engagement on Friday morning, he saw several shots strike Fort Sumter, causing bricks and mortar to fly profusely.

One of our officers, who left Morris Island on Friday, says that, upon receiving instructions in regard to conveying news by Quartermaster DUNTON, he asked him, "What shall I tell our friends at Fortress Monroe?"

The Quartermaster replied, "Tell them a great battle will come off here on Saturday, the 15th, or Sunday, the 16th instant, and that we shall be victorious."

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. SEYMOUR.

A Warning Against Resistance to the Draft.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 17.

Gov. SEYMOUR has prepared a proclamation, warning all citizens against any disorderly conduct when the draft is made in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Draft To-morrow.

The feeling in regard to the draft, which takes place in the Sixth District to-morrow, is somewhat equivocal, but the preponderance of indications among the disaffected is that no opposition will be attempted. Certain it is, sure as fate, that any violent demonstrations against it will be met with instant and exemplary punishment. Gen. DIX is not a man who will for one moment hesitate in the discharge of a duty. When he was queried as to what to do with any one who, in the early days of New-Orleans disloyalty, should attempt to haul down the Stars and Stripes, his response, "Shoot him on the spot!" rang in clarion tones throughout the land. Let those who would forcibly dispute the sovereignty of the Government, and so attempt to prevent the enactment of its laws, have a care. Let them take the measure of the man to whom the protection of that sovereignty is, in this Department, intrusted.

We are not at all disposed to believe that any untoward demonstrations will be made, and look upon the gasconading as frothy ebullitions of men disappointed in their schemes for national embarrassment. No sensible man will thrust himself in a position where he risks everything and has the hope of nothing. The draft is a fixed fact—must be—shall be—will be enforced. Those who kick against the ——— will as surely be the sufferers as that to-morrow's sun will rise.

In regard to the character of the preparations made by the authorities, nothing is known in detail; that they are abundant, there is no question, and that they will, if occasion requires their use, be effective, there is not a particle of doubt.

We hear of one jolly party of Democrats and Republicans in the Sixteenth Ward, who have agreed, if any of them are drawn, to have a grand "powwow" and a masquerade procession; the first man drawn is to be King, and on the night of the procession the most absolute homage is to be paid him; the largest liberty and the greatest amount of fun are to be his perquisites. It is just such sensible, good-natured views as this indicates, which will rob the draft of the especial horrors and hardships with which it has interestedly been surrounded.

The Constitutional Authority.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not subserve a useful purpose to place the following in a conspicuous place in the columns of your paper to-morrow, and during the progress of the draft:

The *Constitution of the United States*, section eight, includes the following: "The Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. *To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States*, or any department or officer thereof."

This last article caused a good deal of discussion, on the ground of its giving so much power to the Congress. Mr. MADISON said:

"That no axiom is more clearly established in law and reason than this, whenever the end is required, the means are authorized—whenever a general power is given to do a thing, every practicable power necessary for doing it is included."

This settles the question of the right of Congress to originate and pass the Conscription law, and any man who opposes that law is a traitor to the Constitution of the United States, and his oath to support that Constitution, and all laws made under and by virtue of its authority. Yours, &c.,

AN AMERICAN.

Exemption Frauds.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Aug. 17.

On Saturday last, a young man who had charge of the records of exemption in the Surgeons' Department and a Sergeant, who was employed in the office, were arrested by order of the Provost-Marshal on the charge of having been engaged in filling out and disposing of fraudulent certificates of exemption for pecuniary consideration. But five of these certificates in all were issued, and the whole sum received therefor did not exceed $250. The offenders will be brought to a speedy trial.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the City of Washington and the Bremen.

Further Captures by the Rebel Pirates on the South American Coast.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Anticipating Peace.

A British Copperhead's Estimate of Archbishop Hughes' Speech to the Rioters.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., arrived here last evening. The advices are not so late as those by the *Hibernian*, which passed Cape Race on Friday, but her mails are four days later than before received.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 5th, also arrived here last evening.

The *Great Eastern* and *Asia* arrived out Aug. 1.

The *Asia* reached Liverpool at 12½ A. M. of the 3d inst.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Sidon* arrived at Liverpool the night of the 3d inst.

The Brazil mails had reached England. In addition to the captures of Federal vessels by rebel privateers already reported, it appears that the *Constitution*, from Philadelphia for Valparaiso, was captured on the 25th of June by the *Georgia*. The crew had arrived at Pernambuco. She was released on giving bonds.

The *City of Bath*, from Callao for Antwerp, was at Pernambuco, after having been captured on the 28th of June by the *Georgia*. She was released on the Captain's giving a ransom bond for $20,000.

It is reported that the *Conrad*, which was captured by the *Alabama* on the 19th of June, had been armed by that vessel, and not destroyed.

The ship *Sunrise* arrived at Liverpool from New-York. She was captured by the *Florida* in lat. 40 North, and lon. 68 West, but was released on a ransom bond for $60,000.

Mr. H. B. HAMMOND, for some years American Consul in Dublin, has resigned his office and was to leave in a few days for New-York.

Directions have been received at Chatham Dock yard from the Admiralty, for the construction of a 12-gun iron vessel, the first of a squadron of iron frigates of a somewhat smaller size than the *Warrior*.

The accounts of Lord CLYDE'S health are of a most discouraging kind.

The Prince of Wales has purchased Newstead Abbey, Notts.

The Queen has appointed the Prince to be Captain-General and Colonel of the Honorable Artillery Company of London.

Arrangements were commenced on Monday at Woolwich for the embarkation of the Queen for Germany, from the Royal Arsenal pier, Woolwich.

The commercial advices from Brazil state that diplomatic relations between England and Brazil were now entirely suspended. Mr. ELLIOT having received his passports, Mr. WESTWOOD, the Consul at Rio, who has just arrived, was therefore the only English representative there. The general feeling toward England is said to have greatly improved, owing to the sentiments universally expressed by the mercantile classes.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia met at Gastein, a watering place in Salzburg, on the 3d inst. The King, accompanied by Gen. MANTEUFFEL, first visited the Emperor, and the visit was afterward returned, the Emperor being accompanied by the Archduke LUDWIG.

Intelligence from St. Petersburgh says that the Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase, declaring free landholders the 2,000,000 peasants who are tenants of the crown domain and appanages.

The Copenhagen *Fadrelandet* considers an alliance between the Scandinavian monarchies to be near at hand. The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a note addressed to the Courts of London and Paris, protests energetically against the intention of the German Federal Diet to exercise its influence upon the affairs of Schleswig by a Federal execution in Holstein.

The Duke Penthievre leaves Portugal shortly for New-York, on board the American frigate *Macedonia*.

The Levant *Herald* contradicts the rumors of Ministerial changes, and announces that the Sultan has addresseda letter to FUAD PACHA, expressing unabated confidence in him.

The scrip of the Confederate Loan continued "very sick." On the 4th inst. it touched 26 discount, but closed at 24@22 discount. This discount is on scrip with 65 per cent. paid, and with the obligation on the part of the holders to complete the payments up to 90 per cent.

The London *Times* of the 5th says:

"The Confederate Loan experienced another severe fall, and at one time touched 26 discount, the final quotations being 24 to 22 discount. The possibility that the next mail may bring the news of the fall of Charleston was one cause of this heavy movement."

The following specimens of American news *vid* Paris, is from a Paris telegram of the 5th:

"Official reports have been received here from New-York, which state that the Government appears to definitely renounce the Conscription, which had been declared unconstitutional by the sentence of a New-York Municipal Judge. This fact is to be attributed to the progress of pacific ideas in the North!"

The Bombay mail of July 9, had reached England.

The reported arrest of NANA SAHIB is confirmed.

Between the 18th of June and 7th July, twenty-one Cotton ships left Bombay for Liverpool with 105,073 bales of cotton.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Marseilla on the 4th.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Views of the English Press.

The change of tone on the part of the *Saturday Review*, hitherto one of the strongest advocates of the Secessionists in England, excites much comment. That journal looks upon the recent Federal victories as great, if not decisive, and in a measure gives up the cause of the South as virtually lost.

From the London Times.

The news from America seems to tell of another pause in the course of Federal success. At all points the repulsed forces of the Confederates seem to have rallied again, and to have offered something of the old determined resistance to the invaders. The Confederate army under Gen. JOHNSTON in the rear of Vicksburgh, though it was unable to undertake any offensive operations in Gen. GRANT'S rear, had offered considerable resistance to the advance of the Federal army into the interior. Vicksburgh fell on the 4th of July, and up to the 16th the Federals had been unable to make any impression on the Confederate position in Jackson. On the evening of that day, however, Gen. JOHNSTON retired, without the loss, according to Gen. GRANT'S official report, of any prisoners or artillery. The Confederates are, no doubt, still outnumbered on the line of the Mississippi, and on Gen. GRANT'S whole forces coming up it would be impossible to hold the city long. The resistance is only important as showing that the Confederates have not lost their determination with the adverse course of circumstances, and that the Federals will still have to fight for every inch of their advance. The important results, however, of the Federal successes on the river, have already appeared. An attack has been made on Natchez, which is about half-way down the Mississippi, between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and a large quantity of stores intended for the army of Gen. KIRBY SMITH has been captured. In fact, the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson destroys for the present all chances of successful Confederate operations on the Lower Mississippi, whether from the side of Louisiana or Mississippi. The news which was falsely anticipated last week is now confirmed, and by the capture of Jackson the Federals are in possession of the line of railway which runs north and south from Memphis to New-Orleans. Gen. JOHNSTON may hold out step by step, and he may even make it difficult for the Federal army to hold its present position in a hostile country; but unless he can obtain large reinforcements he is not likely to be more able to drive Gen. GRANT'S army from the State than Gen. BRAGG has been able to conquer Kentucky and Tennessee.

It is singular that there should be an apprehension of another invasion of Maryland by Gen. LEE. It seems certain that he has at least not retired rapidly on Culpepper, as was reported, but is still in strong force in the neighborhood of the Upper Potomac, above Harper's Ferry. His pickets have been found to extend from Cherry Run, a few miles above Williamsport, to Harper's Ferry, and incautious advances of the Federal cavalry in the direction of Winchester have been surrounded, and have had to cut themselves out with severe loss. The apprehension of a renewal of the invasion is the more remarkable as Gen. MEADE has recrossed the Potomac in pursuit of Gen. LEE, and it shows that the Confederate position in the Upper Shenandoah Valley is much stronger than was anticipated. Indeed, if Gen. LEE can hold a strong force on the Upper Potomac, it is difficult to see how the Federal army can advance south of the Blue Ridge into Virginia. Any such movement would render them liable to an attack on their flank from the Confederate army, and would uncover Washington. The rumor that Gen. MEADE offered his resignation to the President as soon as he found that LEE had crossed the Potomac indicates, at least, the importance which the Northern press attaches to the safe retreat of the Confederate army. The annexation of the Department of Virginia to that of North Carolina, under Gen. FOSTER, whose headquarters are at Fortress Monroe, indicates a feeling that Gen. MEADE is not strong enough to operate against LEE'S army. In point of fact, though so far successful, the Federals are for a moment checked. Their victories have been considerable, but they do not seem to see their way to following them up. Such a difficulty is not likely to be lessened if they continue to press further into the Confederate country.

It has become a threadbare commonplace in the course of this war to remark that American affairs cannot be interpreted in the same way as corresponding events would be in Europe, or else we should have no hesitation in drawing the most gloomy auguries for the Federal cause from a comparison of the tone of the New-York and Confederate Press. The tone of the Richmond journals is only one of determined resistance, and it must be acknowledged that they have not yet boasted falsely of their resolution. If the garrison of Port Hudson only surrendered when they had "eaten their last mule," there is nothing extravagant in the assertion that Charleston will be defended street by street. We hear no idle assertions that the city cannot be conquered, but only resolute expressions of a determination to defend it to the utmost. On the other hand, the New-York press indulges in more than its usual bluster. The question of the enforcement of the conscription at New-York is still undecided. Influential members of the State are at Washington to urge upon the President the necessity of suspending the draft. The feeling in the City is said to be so strong that Gov. SEYMOUR is apprehensive that if the conscription is enforced the female servants will fire their employers' houses. The Common Council have voted half a million of dollars to pay the exemption fee for any citizens who may be unwilling to serve and unable to pay for themselves, and the acts of the Mayor seem the only gleam of support which the Washington Government can see in the principal city of the North. Under the circumstances we acknowledge it to be a stroke of smart policy that the New-York papers should declare that the new draft of 300,000 men is *intended only for a war with Great Britain*, and should blow the trumpet of audacious defiance to this country, which Archbishop HUGHES seemed to think the only point on which he could be sure of sympathy from the rioters. But with Gen. LEE still threatening them on the Potomac, the Federal Government will find enough on their hands at home; *and it would be wise to settle their own affairs before insulting their neighbors.* However, they are no doubt right to resort to any claptrap or violence to enforce the conscription, for it is quite evident that if they cannot reinforce their armies their invasion of the South must come to a standstill.

VALLANDIGHAM.

From the London Times.

The Northern States of America have been for more than two years engaged in a war *for the purpose of overthrowing the liberties of the Southern States.* They now seem likely to embark in a contest for the purpose of defending, or rather of reconquering, their own. Absorbed by the desire of vengeance, and with their eyes intently fixed on an enemy, the alternate object of their fear and their hatred, the Northern States have almost lost sight of their own internal affairs. While they have been losing army after army, and battle after battle, under the vain idea that they were continually drawing near to the goal of all their wishes, another enemy has been making far more certain and sure progress toward the attainment of his ends. Other Governments have gained power from victory and good sense; the Federal Government can clearly trace the only conquest it has made to failure and defeat. Every unsuccessful invasion of Virginia, every abortive enterprise, every lost battle has only furnished to the central power new pretexts for obtaining conquests, of a less specious but less durable nature than the triumphs of war, *over the liberties of its fellow-citizens.* The North went into the war a confederacy of independent States, united by a common alliance, and delegating certain functions to a central Executive. The North seems likely to come out of the war, whether vanquished or victorious, a single homogeneous empire, having the will of one man to determine its action instead of the resolutions of a Federal Parliament, and the sword as the only substitute for the peaceful decisions of juries and of assemblies.

The construction which has been put on the American Constitution is one which no lawyer in this country, we believe, would be found to support. It has, indeed, little to recommend it but its simplicity. The President is Generalissimo of the army, and has the power of carrying on the war, and therefore has all the powers which are necessary for carrying on war. Among these seems to be included the power of proclaiming martial law, or of acting upon it without proclaiming it. Since the bombardment of Fort Sumter we doubt not great miseries have been inflicted on the South, but we know that in the North *personal liberty has been annihilated*, the liberty of the Press has been destroyed, the right of circulating false news has become the monopoly of the Government, and the function of Congress has been reduced to the ignoble office of giving a color of legality to acts which demolish the Constitution in the name of which they are performed. At length, after innumerable efforts and a dogged perseverance worthy of a better cause, the fortune of war has changed sides, and, after long favoring the Confederate arms, has pronounced decidedly for the cause of the Federals. But the moment of victory seems to have been precisely the moment at which the scales had fallen from the eyes of the much-enduring Northern people. They seem to have become aware, perhaps just when it is too late, that every blow which crushes the independence of the South is equally fatal to the cause of Northern liberty. The mob of New-York has risen against that Government which its State and City have so energetically supported with a fury and inveteracy far greater than was displayed by either side in the first days of the bloody and desperate civil war. The same manifestations have taken place in other parts of the country, and have been met by declarations on the part of the Central Government that they will persevere throughout the Federal States in a levy of 300,000 men. Shall they obtain this or no? *The answer to the question will decide whether America shall any longer be ranked among the Free States of the World.* If a Central Government can obtain the instrument which it requires from the people, it will be in a condition to seize and retain absolute power, as in Republican France a violent and energetic minority, possessed of the machinery of Government, and knowing neither fear nor scruple of any kind, will trample under its feet all local liberties, and institute a sanguinary proscription of its enemies. It is time to be up and doing—if, indeed, it be not already too late.

At such a moment nothing can be more opportune than the reappearance of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM on the political stage. On the English side of the Falls of

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

DRAPER'S PHILOSOPHY OF EUROPEAN HISTORY.

A HISTORY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL.D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1863.

If there be any truth in the Greek proverb that "a great book is a great evil," Mr. BUCKLE has much to answer for. The success he achieved in his attempt to introduce the forms of scientific induction into the phenomena of human affairs, has given rise to a score of pretenders in the same field, both in Europe and America; and, for our own part, we have come to regard the Philosophy of History as a good deal of a humbug—not to say a good deal of a bore. By this we hope it will not be understood that we fail to appreciate the value of the *tendency* of this class of investigation. The guiding principle that human affairs obey the same governance of cause and effect operative in nature—that the multifarious and complex outgivings of the mind of man in politics, society and life, that constitute history, are the work of reason, consequently *rational*, that is, *logical*, and hence subject to scientific treatment, is a thought destined to be in many ways, and in the largest sense, what BACON called "fruitful." But this principle, so far from being a new discovery, (as our modern charlatanism claims,) was really never absent from the minds of the great philosophers, poets and statesmen. The belief in the moral order of the universe indeed was, with the Greeks, an article of æsthetic faith; and DANTE, SHAKESPEARE, ST. AUGUSTINE, SPINOSA, MACHIAVELLI, PASCAL, BACON, are full of the same sublime thought, whether developed in aphorisms or running unconsciously, as the animating soul, through their work. It is true that, toward the close of last century, for the first time, this principle was seized upon as a conscious instrument of historical investigation, and applied with great success by MONTESQUIEU and CONDORCET, in France; HERDER, in Germany, and by HUME and ADAM SMITH, in England. Since that time this tendency has been favored by the great development given to history in general, both through the vast accession of historical *material* and by the importation of new *methods* of historical treatment and criticism. All our best modern historical works, as for example GROTE, NIEBUHR, MOMMSEN, BUNSEN, GUIZOT, MACAULAY, THIERS, THIERRY, SISMONDI, HALLAM, CARLYLE, show profoundly the impress of the new manner of dealing with history. That history shall deal with the broad humanities, instead of circling around Kings and Courts, that political and social growths are traceable to necessary causes, that "through the ages one increasing purpose runs," are acquired truths whose light and guidance we hope never to lose.

When, however, in place of restricting this method to its legitimate use, as an instrument in historical investigation, it is attempted to confine the infinitely rich, free and varied manifestations of the mind of man within logical formulæ, we touch what we are disposed to regard as the dangerous extreme of this valuable tendency of modern thought. History is itself too vast, too complex, and the materials for history are too scanty to attempt anything like its Philosophy. It is possible here and there to draw a small arc; but to attempt to sweep the Great Circle itself is beyond the human powers. A man who has the true instinct of a scholar will be quite content to draw this small arc, and by working assiduously on a special task, to introduce the recognition of law where law was not seen before, and thus, if may be, contribute his polished stone to the great temple which it must be left for future ages to build.

It is plain to any one who will look into the so-called *Philosophies of History* that all the philosophy in them consists of the mental fictions which their authors have brought to its interpretation. Nowhere than in history is GOETHE'S maxim more strikingly illustrated that the eye sees only what it brings with it. BOSSUET sees in it the steps of an everlasting degeneracy; CONDORCET, the terms of an eternal progress; VICO, a series of recurring cycles; CARLYLE interprets it as the work of the free will of individual heroes; BUCKLE as the development of great general laws; HEGEL as an exemplification in time of the categories of speculative thought. Of course they mutually exclude each other; and one presently reaches the conclusion that each point of view may afford true but still only partial glimpses of the grand scheme; and that history is too rich, complex and varied to be made to fit the Procrustes-bed of dry metaphysical abstractions.

The latest of all the attempts to write the philosophy of history is the work of Dr. DRAPER, the title of which heads this article —*A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe.* The special object of his book, he tells us in his preface, is to demonstrate that "Social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as is bodily growth;" and that "the life of an individual is the miniature of the life of a nation." "No one, I believe," says he, "has hitherto taken the trouble of arranging the evidence offered by the intellectual history of Europe in accordance with physiological principles, so as to illustrate the orderly progress of civilization, or collected the facts furnished by other branches of science with a view of enabling us to recognize clearly the conditions under which that progress takes place. This philosophical deficiency I have endeavored in the following pages to supply."

Now, with reference to the first point, that social advancement is under the control of natural law, it is a little audacious in Dr. DRAPER to claim any great novelty for the proposition, when every man likely to look into his book knows perfectly well that JOHN STUART MILL and COMTE and BUCKLE, not to mention the older lights, make this proposition the pivot of all their writing. In what sense this social advancement is accomplished by "physiological principles" we wholly fail to apprehend, and Dr. DRAPER throws no light on the question. It is possible he means the doctrine of race, and if so, it only gives occasion to remark how singularly he has failed to work the rich mine which Ethnology has opened up for the illustration of the whole range of historical problems. It is a new and interesting branch of science to trace the mutual relations and interaction of the physique and the moral, and within certain limits is very valuable—only one should *know* its limits. But between these and the free spiritual activity of the human mind in history, there is a great gulf which Dr. DRAPER has not bridged and which far greater men than he have failed to bridge. The Doctor's "physiological" principles appear to have proved too much for him, as we find no further allusion to them, and there is not throughout the whole book a single specimen of a historical problem solved on "physiological principles."

As to the second and main proposition, that "the life of an individual is a miniature of the life of a nation," it is not only a very old notion, but it is a very feeble and unimportant one. "Man," he says, "is the archetype of society—individual development is the model of social progress." CONDORCET has expressed the same thought with far more logical fulness and clearness: "*Ce progrès est sumis aux mêmes lois générales qui s'observent dans le developpement individu de nos facultés, puisqu'il est le résultat de ce developpement considéré en même-temps dans un grand nombre d'individus réunis en société.* The progress of humanity is subject to the same general laws which govern the individual development of our faculties, seeing that it is the result of this development considered at the same time in a mass of individuals united together in society." (*Esquisse d'un Tableau Historique des progrès de l'Esprit Humain, p.* 3.) And a century before CONDORCET, PASCAL had uttered the sublime aphorism that "the entire succession of men, through the whole course of ages, must be regarded as one man, always living and always learning." But pass this, if the thought were not so utterly inconsequential and impotent in Dr. DRAPER'S hands.

"There is," he says, "a progress for races of men as well marked as the progress of one man. There are thoughts and actions pertaining to specific periods in the one case as in the other. Without difficulty we affirm of a given act that it appertains to a given period. We recognize the noisy sports of boyhood, the business application of maturity, the feeble garrulity of old age. As it is in this respect in the individual, so it is in the nation. Groups of men or nations are disturbed by the same accidents or complete the same cycle as the individual. Some scarcely pass beyond infancy, some are destroyed on a sudden, some die of mere old age." He finds that individuals pass through "ages of inquiry, ages of faith, ages of reason, ages of decrepitude," and he attempts to show the same progression of nations and in mankind.

Although it is true that we can conceive a large analogy between individual life and the life of mankind, nothing could be more fallacious than to transfer the petty conditions of our mortality to the larger life of humanity. Dr. DRAPER forgets the *continuity* of life in the race. History is not the life of a man who goes through certain periods and dies; but, in PASCAL'S expression, "of one man *always living and always learning.*"

Without going into any detailed criticism of Dr. DRAPER'S work, for which we have no space at all, it can only be remarked in a general way that its main fault, aside from its feeble and stupid *theory*, is the utter lack of logical faculty in the author. There is in the book any quantity of material, but it perfectly responds to CARLYLE'S definition of history: "*Dead rubbish shot here.*"

Starting with a theory requiring the most powerful logic to work out, namely, that "social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as bodily growth," he utterly fails to show, in any one instance, its application to the actual facts of history. One goes through page after page of tedious narrative, in which there is not a glimmmer of fruitful generalization or attempt to trace facts to their causes, only to be roused now and then by the rattle of the dry formula that "the life of a nation is determined by invariable law." DRAPER has been compared to BUCKLE, and even by some of his indulgent critics pronounced to surpass that writer! This is a cruel sarcasm. There is in BUCKLE a robust logical method which enchains even where it does not convince, and he has given some specimens of historical analysis that are master-pieces and have all the cleanness and beauty of a fine bit of dissection. We have not been able to find in DRAPER a solitary generalization of the smallest value. At best he only attains to such aphoristic Bunsbyisms as these: "*No man can stop the march of destiny.*" "All mundane events are the results of the operation of law." "*To bring nations to surrender themselves to new ideas is not the affair of a day.*" "In life there is no going back; the morose old man can never resume *the genial confidence of maturity;* the youth can never return to the idle and useless occupations, the frivolous amusements of boyhood; even the boy *is parted by a long step from the innocent credulity of the nursery.*" After this, you would naturally expect some bit of infantile philosophy, such as that "Little Bo-Peep lost his sheep?" On the contrary, you find the sentiment, "All human events are under the government of primordial law," sprung like a mine under you!

It is not pleasant for us to deal thus with a man who has hitherto written respectably on questions of a scientific character; but the fact is quite evident that he has neither the instinct, training, nor scholarship needful to make a historian. The book is neither history nor philosophy, nor the philosophy of history, nor the history of philosophy; but a crude and undigested mass of historical matter thrown together with infinite pretence and infinitesimal performance.

It is one of the Doctor's peculiarities to omit all references to the authorities whence he has drawn. Now we are sure we speak for all scholars when we say that a book of that kind, without bibliographical references, is next to useless, were it ever so good in itself. Especially is this so when the book is without internal authority of its own. But although the author thus covers up his sources of information, that does not prevent that a moderately well read man shall readily detect *echoes* of the great authorities. Here, one constantly finds himself exclaiming, is BUCKLE—here COMTE—here MILL—here DARWIN. One of the opinions, however, which he can certainly claim as all his own is his judgment of Lord BACON, which would be amusing were it not so offensively put forth. "The more closely we examine the writings of Lord BACON," he declares, "the more unworthy does he seem to have been of the great reputation which has been awarded him." "BACON never produced any practical result himself—*no great physicist has ever made any use of his method.*" "*It is time that the sacred name of philosopher should be severed from its long connection with that of one who was a pretender in science, a time-serving politician, an insidious lawyer, a corrupt judge, a treacherous friend, a bad man.*" (Pp. 516, 517.) It is needless to argue the question of BACON'S reputation at this day, and a man must be foolish to reply seriously to such a piece of grotesque but malignant impotence. There are throughout the book a great many little flourishes of this kind that the Doctor fancies to be very effective, no doubt. He is fond, for example, of imitating BUCKLE in pitching into what he calls "the uselessness of metaphysics," as in the following feeble effort: "The reader has doubtless remarked that in the historical sketch of the later progress of Europe given in this book, I have not referred to metaphysics or psychology, or mental philosophy, [that is, has not referred to the chief form in which intellectual activity manifested itself.] Cultivated as they have been, it was not possible for them to yield any other result than they did among the Greeks. *A lever is no mechanical power unless it has a material point of support. It is only through the physical that the metaphysical can be discovered.*" But suppose it should turn out that it is only through the metaphysical that the physical can be discovered; and suppose the main drawback to a philosophy of history is the absence thus far of a satisfactory Metaphysic? Again, he delights in driblets of washy French materialism. He tells us, for example, that when we see orderly successions of animate life, "we must not think of them as the issues of the wise predetermination of a voluntary agent—we must satisfy ourselves how far they are dependent upon mundane or material conditions." For ourselves, we prefer to hold to the creed of him whom DRAPER calls "a pretender in science, no philosopher, and a bad man." "I had rather," says BACON, "believe all the fables in the Legend and the Talmud and the Alcoran, *than that this universal frame is without a mind*"—a sentiment of that height and splendor that if our author were to live through all his own ages of Inquiry, Faith, Reason and Decrepitude, and then, phœnix-like, revive and go through them again and again for ten thousand years, he could never equal it.

We have dwelt at some length and with some severity on this subject, because the book is a pretentious one, and likely to mislead the uninstructed. We had much rather that history should remain forever without a philosophy than that the philosophy should be a false one.

A Small Civil War in Ohio.

The following letter from a lady in Cardington, Ohio, to a friend in Newark, has been handed us for publication:

CARDINGTON, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1863.

DEAR ——: I take this opportunity to write you a few lines. I should have written sooner, but we have had so many troubles to contend with lately.

On the 10th of July there was a Vallandigham Convention to be held here; accordingly, when the day arrived, there were enough "butternuts" here to make even JEFF. DAVIS turn pale, had they not been his fast friends. They came prepared and bragging that they were going to whip every *Union* man out of the place, but a few boys of the Third Ohio being here they tore off their butternut coats and stopped their cheering for VALLANDIGHAM.

After dinner, and when they were about leaving town, the Union men formed in a solid body, just leaving room for one wagon at a time to pass on the road leading to Harmony—a town a few miles distant, and famous for its large production of butternuts, secesh, and all other evils—and while they were going out our men cheered for BROUGH until the whole town rang with their shouts; an angrier crowd of butternuts never left Cardington.

But this was not the end of hostilities. Yesterday, Aug. 8, hearing that a few more of the Third Ohio boys were here, about forty of the Harmony boys came up here "to clean out the town," as they said; and such fighting I never saw. It lasted nearly 24 hours. One of our boys was hurt quite badly, but we drove them out of town at last, without a coat or hat, and some without even a shirt, and that was not half they deserved. One noted Butternut started to run after doing what damage he could, but was headed off CHARLEY BENEDICT, of the Third Ohio Infantry, who gave him a sound thrashing and sent him on the road to Harmony, where it is thought he will remain for a season. They left fourteen wounded here, and were glad to get off even so.

I think they had a hard face, for Cardington, as you know, is a place of not a thousand inhabitants, and nearly, if not quite 300 of our fighting men have gone to the war, and yet these cowardly, sneaking, prowling, butternut *seesh* will try, as is always the case, to attack a weak point, and for this reason they crawled up here from Harmony to hold a meeting for the benefit of a cowardly sneak like VALLANDIGHAM. We have the place well guarded, but, where it will end I am sure I cannot tell. Yours truly, S. C. W.

Interesting Habeas Corpus Case.

DECISION BY JUDGE FIELD OF NEW-JERSEY.

HENRY BARLOW of this City, who alleges that he is the uncle of ALBERT LEITER, a member of the Thirty-ninth regiment, New-York Volunteers, now confined in the Newark Hospital, recently got out a writ of *habeas corpus* to secure the release of his nephew, on the plea that he had entered the service when under age. Acting under the law passed Feb. 13, 1862, Judge FIELD denied the writ. In rendering his decision he said:

"But without reference to this Act of Congress, I do not see upon what ground I could, with propriety, discharge the prisoner from his enlistment, or order him into the custody of the petitioner. His parents reside abroad. The petitioner is not his guardian in any sense of the term. He has no legal control over him. He is not entitled to his services. And as to the young man himself, he has no right to complain. The enlistment upon his part was a voluntary act. Nor is the services into which he has entered an unprofitable or a degrading one. On the contrary, if ever the profession of a soldier was honorable and enobling, it is in such a war as that to which our brave volunteers are now summoned; a war waged for the Union, the Constitution for the very life of the nation. There are worse schools, too, than the camp. Whatever its dangers and temptations may be, they can hardly be greater than those to which a youth is exposed in such a City as New-York. Nor is any distinction to be made between our native-born citizens, and those who, coming from abroad, have sought an asylum in our land and enjoy the protection of our laws. Let the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the defendant.

THE DRAFT.

Alleged Frauds on Drafted Men.

It has been charged that gross frauds, in the shape of favoritism and bribes, have been practiced by the Enrolling Board at Elmira. The Elmira *Press* makes the following references to these charges:

"We believe that infamous and outrageous frauds have been practiced upon the drafted men who come to Elmira to have their cases acted upon by the Board. Thousands of dollars have been obtained from them by swindlers—men who condescended to the basest lying and deception in order to obtain their money. We have for some time been cognizant of the manner in which these miserable sharks operated, but have avoided reference to it, hoping that the officers would make an example of some of them. Their *modus operandi* was this:

Two villains—one a doctor and the other a lawyer—come to Elmira, and mingle with the drafted men. They find a man who has some physical disability, and who expects to be exempted. The pretended doctor scrapes an acquaintance with him, and tells him he is a physician. The man, of course, asks him his opinion of his case. The doctor takes him one side, examines him, pronounces him unfit for service; but tells the poor fellow that it's no use, Dr. GRAVES will make him go—when he, pretender though he may be, knows that the examining surgeon will throw him out. He will tell his victim that he has seen worse cases than his which have been sent out for three years by the Doctor; and will wind up by telling him confidentially that he knows a man who will get him clear, and cites him to his friend, the real or pretended lawyer, who will agree, for $100 or $150, to get him exempt, or refund the money. The victim takes the chance, and, of course, is cleared, as the sharks knew he would be.

Now wasn't that a sharp game? And what do we see as the result? These men go home, and have told their friends in Alleghany County that they gave $100 or $150 to clear themselves. They think it was the money that done it. They were told by a man they supposed to be a physician that they would not be exempt from disability, and of course they think it was the money that cleared them. In several cases that are known, these men who took the money and agreed to clear them, never saw or had any communication with the Board or the Surgeon.

There is every reason to believe that there has been many frauds by persons who claimed to be fathers of motherless children, and sons of dependent parents, but these cases are open for investigation, and Maj. DIVEN, the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, will pay any amount to a person who will furnish him evidence by which to convict persons, whether in or out of office, who have been guilty of complicity in these iniquities. There are men like Mr. DIVEN, whose honesty and veracity no one ever doubted, who have taken every opportunity and have been furnished every facility for knowing whether or not these charges are true; and it is their belief that all this corruption has been among outsiders, of whose doings no one in the Provost-Marshal's office has had any knowledge whatever. Our friends in Alleghany County should think twice before they undertake to stir up the people against the officers of the Government.

Substitutes in Providence.

From the Journal, Aug. 15.

The substitute market was again in an excited state yesterday, and quite a number of swindling deserters and their more criminal aiders and abettors came to grief before the going down of the sun. Not a substitute was finally accepted by either Board. JOHN LEO progressed so far in the First District as to receive his money and be sworn in, but before he got his uniform on he was recognized as a deserter, he and his factor made to disgorge the money, and he was marched to the lock-up. The draftee, whose $300 were saved, was a happy conscript for several hours thereafter.

CHAS. MILLER, the man who brought LEO from New-York, was also arrested bp Capt. HAMLIN, examined and committed, for selling New-York deserters to Rhode Island conscripts, thereby swindling Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan in the same transaction.

MICHAEL O'NEIL, of this city, who has been as much of a substitute runner as he could be on a wooden leg, was arrested and locked up on serious and well-founded charges of trafficking in deserters, and aiding their escape from the barracks that they might be sold again.

AUGUSTA RENAUD, who was offered as a substitute in the First District, was arrested as a deserter from the Forty-seventh New-York regiment.

It is understood that about one-half of the substitutes accepted on Thursday have been identified as deserters. It is gratifying to find our officers so vigilant in detecting these swindles, and ferreting out the miserable swindlers.

Habeas Corpus.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Aug. 14.

A case of some interest was heard to-day before Chief Justice LOWRIE, of the Supreme Court. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued on the 5th inst., directed to Capt. WM. B. COULTER, Provost-Marshal of the Twenty-first District, to produce the body of JOHN T. CARNEY, of Greene Township, Indiana County. The return set out that CARNEY, a drafted man, had been examined by the Board and exempted for disability, and a certificate to that effect given him, but the Board subsequently arrested him and re-examined him and held him as fit for duty. No allegation of fraud was made, but the reason given for the re-examination was that the Board had deemed themselves in error in their first proceeding. The counsel for the relator contended that the Board having once taken up and decided the case, and given the certificate of exemption, their adjudication was final and conclusive and their power over the exempted man was exhausted. On a partial hearing on the 11th, District-Attorney CAMPBELL obtained leave to amend the return in order to put in a plea against the jurisdiction of the Court, contending that the State Courts had no jurisdiction over questions arising under the new Conscription law. On the hearing to-day that plea was abandoned, and the argument was confined to the point above stated. After a full hearing, the Chief Justice ordered the discharge of the soldier, holding that from all that appeared by the return, the Board had exhausted their power when the certificate of exemption was granted, and that they had no further control over the prisoner. The prisoner was represented by Judge SHALER and by JOSEPH M. THOMPSON, Esq., of Indiana.

The Draft in Rochester.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 15.

The work of examinations is in progress at the Provost-Marshal's office. The total accomplished so far foots up as follows:

Total conscripts examined	124
Accepted	45
Rejected	79
Substitutes accepted	27
Substitutes rejected	8
Exempted as aliens, improper enrollment, &c.	17

The large number exempted for alienage is readily accounted for. These men are mostly from Canada, and came here to labor, induced by the demand for mechanics and workingmen generally. There has been a large influx of this sort of people the present season.

The *Union* states that the banks in Rochester have declined to take up the loan which the city Councils offer to buy off conscripts, fearful lest the Legislature would not ratify it.

How it Works in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, Aug. 17.

To-day, the Board of Enrollment for the Fourth Congressional District will commence hearing persons claiming exemption from the draft in the Fifteenth Ward, and in doing so, will adopt the system of hearing a certain number each day. To-day, those whose notices are numbered from 1 to 60 will be heard, and to-morrow, those numbered 61 to 120 will be received, and so on throughout the Ward, until it is disposed of. Saturday closed the regular hearing for the Fourteenth Ward. In this Ward 862 names were drawn for the purpose of securing a quota of 575. Of the 862, up to Saturday, 179 had furnished substitutes, 11 paid the commutation fee of $300, and 27 reported for duty; 440 have been examined, and 205 have not answered the summons to appear, and are considered among the delinquents, although some of them may report during the present week. The 440 exempts include those who have been relieved on account of over age or under age, aliens, only supports of widowed mothers, fathers of motherless children, as well as those whose physical condition rendered them incapable of military service. It must be recollected that where the exemption is on account of age, citizenship, or other ground tending to establish improper enrollment, no draft is made upon the 50 per cent. drawn in excess of the quota. The 50 per cent. is only used to fill places made vacant by exemptions on physical grounds. Of the 205 delinquents a portion may yet report. Those who do not may expect a guard in search of them in a few days.

In passing among the large number of cases where exemption has been claimed, the Board has been compelled to exercise the utmost caution to prevent imposition. The experience of Capt. LANE and Commissioner BARRETT, gained during the examination of the Fourteenth Ward, has made both these gentlemen quite expert, and their style of cross-examination equals that of a first-class criminal lawyer. No doubt parties have, in a few instances, been successful in deceiving the members of the Board, but these impostors cannot count upon an escape because they happened to obtain a certificate of exemption. Every case, other than where the claim is based upon physical disability, is being investigated, as the Board has the power to revise and revoke their decision where fraud has been practiced. In one case, an enterprising youth claimed exemption because he was the only son and support of a widowed mother. As he was fortified in his claim by the necessary documents, his certificate of exemption was granted. The Board then caused an investigation to be instituted, and it was discovered that the widowed mother was the proprietress of a flourishing grocery store, and that the son, instead of supporting the mother, was in fact the recipient of support from her. Of course that exemption certificate was revoked, and the dutiful son sent in search of a substitute. Sometimes the fraud makes itself apparent to the Board at the time the claim is preferred. In a case where a plea similar to the above was advanced, the mother appeared with her son for the purpose of adding force to the claim. She was well dressed, and bore other evidences of being well to do in the world. She represented that her son was not quite 21 years of age; that he was an apprentice, and that she was entirely dependent upon him for support. Capt. LANE had been struck with the style of dress of the lady, and in order to ascertain the bent of the case, he commenced a series of questions. "Madame, how much per week does your son earn?" was his first query. "Three dollars, "was the lady's reply. "Have you any other means of support?" said Capt. LANE. "No, Sir," was the rejoinder. "Then, perhaps," said Capt. LANE, "you will explain how it is that, with but three dollars per week, you are enabled to dress in a style exceeding the ability of my wife, and get support yourself and son." This was a poser to the lady, and with an indignant frown she left the office, without deigning a reply to Capt. LANE'S question. Subsequent investigation established the correctness of the Captain's belief, that the son was not the sole support, and that young man will be likely to furnish a substitute. Some barefaced attempts have been made to impose upon the Board, and it is shrewdly suspected that certain parties, upon whom a watch is kept, are engaged in the business of preparing exemption papers to order.

An innocent-looking Irishman presented himself before the Board last week, with one of these prepared affidavits nicely drawn and properly attested. Although, from appearance, not over 28 years of age, the affidavit represented the applicant for exemption as over 35. Commissioner BARRETT put the man through a rigid cross-examination, when it transpired that the two witnesses to the affidavit (one male and one female) lived in the lower part of the city, and, of course, miles away from the applicant's residence, in the Fourteenth Ward. The Alderman before whom the affidavit was made also resided some distance from the witnesses, as well as the party. The man could not explain why he did not take the witnesses from among his neighbors, except that he was told that "it was all right." Another peculiarity of the affidavit was that the signature of one of the witnesses bore a striking resemblance to that of the Alderman before whom the paper was executed. Finally, the man tacitly admitted the deception by withdrawing his claim for exemption, and requesting time to produce a substitute. He was anxious to have his affidavit returned, but this was refused, and subsequent inquiries elicited the fact that one of the witnesses to the paper denied having signed it, or having any knowledge of it, while the other witness was not to be found. As soon as it is understood that the Board of Enrollment does not regard the papers presented to them as a finality, although they may grant the certificate, these frauds will, in a great measure, cease. It may become necessary to make an example of some of the parties concerned. Investigations are now in progress in regard to all cases of exemption, where the claim has been based upon that which must be known to neighbors and friends, and few may expect to reap the fruits of their deception, if deception has been practiced.

That the causes of exemption are to be published has been frequently stated, yet there are persons who are ignorant of the fact, and are greatly astonished when informed that such is the course to be pursued. One robust looking individual laid claim to exemption on account of the existence of a peculiar malady. It was sufficient, but Capt. LANE remarked casually that the cause of exemption must be published. The man immediately withdrew his claim, and subsequently furnished an acceptable substitute. But the publicity does not deter all parties. Love of money, in some cases, is stronger than a sense of shame. A gentleman of means, residing on North Broad-street, a free drinker, appeared before the Board and claimed exemption upon the ground of being an "habitual drunkard." The members of the Board saw through the dodge, and refused to exempt him, and ordered him to find a substitute. The payment of the price of a substitute will cause great grief to that individual. Another case of disregard of the publicity presented some peculiar features. A man who had secured an extension of his time, reported at the expiration of the term, and announced that he was compelled to present a claim which he had hoped to avoid by securing some other plea, but had not succeeded. He then produced a certificate of the Warden of the Western Penitentiary that he had many years ago served a term of imprisonment for larceny. He acknowledged that he was aware that the cause of exemption would be published. "But what else can I do?" was his remark. "Why not enter the service," said Capt. LANE, "instead of making this fact known?" "I won't go," was his emphatic reply. "Have you a wife?" asked Capt. LANE. "Yes," was the reply. "Does she know of this fact?" inquired the Captain. "She does not," was the rejoinder. "Do your neighbors know it?" was the next question. "No one in this locality knows anything about it, as it occurred in the western part of the State, and before I was married." "You prefer to let it be known rather than furnish a substitute or go yourself?" said Capt. LANE. "Yes," was the reply, and the exemption certificate was given.

There are other and numerous instances where the operations of the draft have brought into existence all the meanness in the human mind. A word in regard to substitutes. Notwithstanding the advertisements in the daily papers, offering sums ranging from $150 to $250 for substitutes, men are found in the city who do not know the quotations in the substitute market. In one case, a broker obtained from his principal $280 for a substitute, and it was subsequently discovered that of this sum the substitute received but $25, and was under the impression that he was well paid! The substitutes, as a class, are a fine-looking set of men. It is true there are some "black sheep" among them, and for these all the good men have to suffer, as a strict guard is maintained over the whole party. Many of those who have gone as substitutes have been mechanics out of employment, who have adopted this method of aiding their families. One substitute of this class, when about to be sworn in, requested permission to visit his family. This could not be allowed under the regulations. But Capt. LANE, before completing the final papers, allowed the principal to leave with his substitute. They returned in about an hour, accompanied by the wife of the substitute. She took her seat in the office until her husband was sworn in, after which he paid over to her $220, retaining for himself but $5. The parting between the two is represented to have been very affecting. Those who have reported for duty have done so cheerfully. We saw one young man, on Saturday, walk into the office within a few minutes of the hour for closing, and announce himself ready to receive the uniform. He was taken up stairs and given a complete outfit. Capt. LANE inquired if he did not desire a furlough? "Certainly if I can get it," was the reply. Capt. LANE gave him the furlough until Monday morning, and bundling his clothes together in his knapsack, he marched out of the office with no inconsiderable load, remarking, with a smile, that he thought the pantaloons would require some "taking in" before they would fit him. The last heard of him, he was trudging down Spring-Garden-street, whistling "The Girl I left behind me."

Statement of a Refugee.

ALLEGED DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Mr. W. H. MARKS, a refugee from Lexington, Va., to whose statements we have already alluded, has made further revelations. He states that he last week saw in one body more than one hundred deserters from LEE'S army, composed of men from North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi regiments, going home through Rockbrige County, and the Provost Guard was afraid to oppose them. Coming up the valley he learned that four hundred or five hundred men from different regiments had left for home, with their arms, and a fight occurred near Snicker's Ferry between these deserters and STUART'S cavalry, in which the deserters routed the cavalry, and then made off.

Both the Blue Ridge and North Mountains were full of rebel deserters going home with their arms, and so many passing had worn pathways along the mountain sides. The general opinion at Lexington and Stanton, among the citizens and soldiers, was that the Confederacy was "played out." At Lexington the rebel conscription was going on, and all the males between 16 and 45 were drafted.

There were not many left fit for service, and these were leaving as fast as they could, or joining the Provost Guard to escape going to the field. Union sentiment was rapidly developing itself, and if Union troops were to occupy the Valley, the citizens generally would be found strongly for the Union. The belief at Lexington was, that LEE finding the rebel cause hopeless, had offered his resignation, to escape and save his own neck, but DAVIS would not accept it. LEE'S main army was at Orange Court, House, encamped on the lower side of the Rapidan River. EWELL'S corps was at Gordonsville, and it was reported a portion of LEE'S troops had reoccupied Fredericksburgh.

The rebels suffered very much in the late fight with our cavalry at Brandy Station and Culpepper, and were obliged to retire below the Rapidan in consequence. The only rebel troops in the valley, except straggling bushwhackers, are IMBODEN'S cavalry, two small brigades, and two batteries at Strasburgh.

Prices of all kinds of goods were enormous in the valley, and poor people are in danger of starvation. He came by Winchester and Martinsburgh, thence by railroad to Baltimore and this city.

Items from Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 16, 1863.

The impressions current awhile ago that LEE contemplated another movement against Washington during the latter part of the present month have died away, and it is now quite certain that nothing of the kind on the part of the rebel leaders is anticipated. To defend Charleston against the overwhelming attack that has been prepared for it is now their chief study, and although BEAUREGARD is said to have informed the authorities at Richmond that the city is safe, even should Sumter fall, DAVIS has nevertheless drawn upon LEE'S and BRAGG'S army for reinforcements, and the garrison within the City of Charleston is now believed to be not less than 30,000 men. On Morris Island and the points contiguous thereto there is believed to be 20,000 more—so that the rebel army gathered for the defence of Charleston numbers perhaps 50,000 men. What our own force is, is not for me to say, but care has been taken this time to make it equal for any emergency.

A report has reached here to the effect that the famous Parrot gun has been lost off Morris Island, but I am unable to learn whether it is correct or not. The published dispatches to the 10th make no mention of the occurrence, and the report is probably erroneous.

Letters from the vicinity of Vicksburgh represent the horizon is dark for miles around with the impenetrable smoke from burning cotton bales. The cotton, it is supposed, is burned under orders from the rebel authorities, and which were imperative to destroy it wherever it was likely to fall into the "enemy's hands." A large part of this cotton is the property of the so-called Confederate Government, having been purchased by its agent, Mr. DA BOW, during the Winter of 1862 and '63.

There is believed to be no truth in the story current on Wednesday, that a rebel iron-clad had entered the harbor of Wilmington, as the Department would undoubtedly have been, ere this, officially advised of the fact.

The inquiry is made, "What has become of the privateer *Virginia?*" It is now nearly two months since she was heard from, and it is feared she is cruising in the Indian waters.

It is now understood that the assault upon Mobile will be deferred until the fate of Charleston has been decided, the fall of which will make the former city all the more easy of capture.

The Government and the Mines of California.

From the Daily Evening Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 24.

EDITOR BULLETIN: During a recent journey through the State, occupying eight or ten weeks of time and many miles of travel, I have heard the question frequently asked: "Does the Administration intend to seize the mines?" It has been asked on the steamboats, in the cars, on stages, at hotels and saloons—in fact everywhere, with a frequency, an earnestness and a significance, which led me to suspect that there was an object in pressing it upon the attention of the people of the State, and especially those who are ignorant. I do not understand the full meaning and object of the question, but noticed that those asking it invariably betrayed Copperhead proclivities, and that they appeared anxious to excite ill-feelings against the Union party.

Your article in Thursday's *Bulletin* upon the Almaden mine throws a flood of light upon this subject. A little misunderstanding, though with the most honest intentions on the part of the President, has been seized upon by traitors to arouse the angry feelings of the mining interests and array them against the Government. They have attempted to make political capital out of this question, and as a lie well told is as good as the truth for the purposes of the secesh democracy, they will gain many a vote unless the Union press of the State shall follow up the subject, and make it plain as day to the whole people that the Government have not made any move toward seizing the mines. UNION.

We are not at all surprised at our correspondent's statements. There is no doubt that the Copperheads have taken on flesh in consideration of the false step that false friends inveigled President LINCOLN into concerning the New-Almaden mine. The Copperhead newspapers in the State have pretty generally taken account of it as a better stock in trade than their well-worn "*habeas corpus* suspensions" and "liberty of speech abridgements." Ex-Gov. WELLER will no doubt devote to it the most eloquent passage of the campaign speech he is busy compiling, and the stories that saw service in far other lines will be revamped to illustrate this horrid "seizure of the mines." We do not doubt that in the honest mining regions it will be put up that the LEONARD SWETT who came out as the agent of Government to watch BUTTERWORTH and get half the net profits of the new administration of the New-Almaden fortune-factory, is the veritable JOHN SWETT who is running for School Superintendent. Do you want such a man as that to superintend your schools? the secesh orators will exclaim to the honest miners, whom they slanderously believe to be PIKES to this day—a man who used to be Uncle ASA'S law partner, who had 3,000 shares in the Quicksilver Company, who wants to grab half of every man's wash-up on Saturday night, and who is already clamoring for a bigger school-tax! No wonder the Copperheads stretch themselves at full length in the little gleam of warmth this affair affords them—for they were chilled into death-like torpor by the news that GRANT and BANKS, ROSECRANS and MEADE have stunned them with since the 4th of July. Perhaps they will succeed in deluding some of their retainers into the belief that the Government really desires to seize the mines. If they do, however, they will do so maliciously, wickedly, and for the basest partisan purposes. They know that it is not true.

In the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior to Mr. SWETT, that gentleman is charged not to allow any such impression to go out. They contain additional assurances that wherever the miners are at work on United States property, they shall remain undisturbed. Only where fraudulent and fictitious titles were set up by claimants against the United States, the Government would see that its own title were acknowledged. The ownership of the United States in the mines of California and Nevada is generally acknowledged. The New Almaden is an exception, the possessors claiming title from Mexico. The trial of that title has long occupied the courts, and the final decision was against the Mexican title. Nothing so far was done contrary to the spirit of our institutions, or in violation of the rights of our miners. But some of the chief lobbyists, and some of the chosen friends of the Buchanan Administration, managed, by virtue of the Unionism with which they cloak their selfish private schemes, to retain influence and position in LINCOLN'S Administration. They are the authors of all the mischief that would have been perpetrated if Mr. Low had not promptly assured Mr. CHASE how the President's confidence was being betrayed. It has been the talk about Washington for a year past—and public opinion to that effect was manufactured with astonishing assiduity—that the biggest existing swindle upon the Government was this allowing a Mexican company to pocket the profits of the New-Almaden mine. The President, earnestly desirous to stop all swindling and to reform abuses, asks the advice of an old friend whom he supposes disinterested, and when that friend advises him to issue a warrant which will have the effect to put into the Treasury a large sum which now flows into foreign channels, he accepts the advice and signs the warrant. Instantly that he discovers that he has been cheated, he revokes the order and charges that nothing further be done in the premises. The shrewdest enemy of our country cannot honestly say that in this the Government has shown any desire to seize the mines. The most that he can say is, that the relics of the Buchanan Administration, whom Mr. LINCOLN, in his too great confidence, allows about him, have successfully schemed to make the Government a catspaw for one set of Mexican claimants against another set. So much we admit, and Copperheadism, if it has a spark of honesty, will admit further, that the moment the President saw how he was being used he stopped proceedings. It is to be hoped that he will go further, and eject the rump of Buchananism from all circles of influence in Cabinet or council.

But while the fact is now plainly exposed that the Government is in no other sense responsible for the blunder about the lately foiled attempt to steal the New-Almaden mine than as it allows the ghost of defunct Buchananism to haunt it, the story of how the public was deceived into some partnership with the Fossatites is full of caution to Government and people. The stock of the Quicksilver Company (BUTTERWORTH'S) which owned the Fossatt claim, was put upon the New-York Board of Brokers about the 1st of February, selling at twenty per cent., but deemed nominal. On the 2d of March a telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the New-York papers announced that "the BARRONS had won the New-Almaden suit before the Supreme Court, owing to the inadequacy of the argu

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

JUDGE KINNEY'S TOUR AND RETURN—ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

Judge KINNEY and Mr. GEORGE A. SMITH returned yesterday from their southern electioneering trip, having traveled to St. George, Washington and the other chief places near the southern boundaries of the Territory, holding forth at every place where a congregation or audience could be gathered together, and demonstrating, to their own satisfaction, he best line of policy that could be pursued, if not to save the nation, at least to enhance the interests of the Territory.

The Judge and his companion started on the same day as did the mail carrying the programme of their stumping tour; but such is the perfection of mail communication, between this city and the County of San Pete particularly, one hundred and thirty miles distance, that the meetings were held and the speaking all over in the five or six settlements in that valley, about a week before the newspaper arrived with the programme. As a matter of necessity, said meetings were of an extemporaneous character.

The gatherings, it is said, were satisfactory to the Judge, and were actually large, taking into consideration the busy time, and the out-door and scattered nature of the occupations of most of the people.

A hard journey it was, for the canvassing gentlemen had nothing for it but to ride and jolt all day and expound democracy far into the night. But, what is that, when a seat with the "collective wisdom" is in view, and almost within grasp? In such case it is natural that no fatigue can daunt, no danger appal, &c.

With the exception of the term of Capt. WILLIAM H. HOOPER, Dr. J. M. BERNHISEL has represented the Territory of Utah in the halls of Congress for more than a decade, almost wholly of peaceful years, and in his own quiet, very gentlemanly, old school way.

The Doctor is a Mormon, the Judge is not. He is an outsider, though generally considered a fair, if not favorable, outsider. He is a Democrat, too, which may have some influence should the question of the admission of Utah into the Union come up the next year or two in Congress, though he will have no vote there. I think, however, these facts are accidents merely, of no premeditated political portent.

It will doubtless be extensively considered that the Judge and influential Mormons have been working into each other's hands for mutual benefit, and with a good understanding as to "give and take." I am inclined, however, to think otherwise. My view of the case is that the Judge is liberally democratic, that, like Colonel (now General) THOMAS L. KANE, he became satisfied that the Mormon community were as much sinned against as sinning, that his judicial acts took color from the above two facts, that the Mormons liked him for his non-rabidity, and that when President LINCOLN removed him from the Chief Justiceship of Utah, the Mormons of the Territory resolved to make him amends, and show their appreciation of his judicial course, by electing him their delegate to Congress.

Judge KINNEY ran for Nebraska last year, and it was currently reported that he was defeated by the aid of Mormon votes, as that class of his constituents were anxious for his return to this Territory.

As to the Judge, I surmise that he has no objection to having his own way. Indeed, I suspect that he might do well to make use of the Scotchman's prayer—"Lord, keep me in the right way, for thou knowest that it is a hard matter to turn me when I get wrong."

I have not yet learned whether or not the Judge will address "the masses" in this city before the day of election. He may run over westward to see his constituents in Tovell, and northward through Davis, Box Elder and Cache counties, finishing up with a semicircle through the valleys of the Weber and the Provo. By so doing he would see and talk to a heavy majority of those who will vote for him. However, with or without these journeys, his "calling and election" are equally sure.

On Sunday, a man named HUMPHRIES, of very short stature, while tending one of the herds of city cows in Red Butte Cañon, near this city, was beaten and considerably bruised by two of the California Volunteers.

Another fire has been raging the past day or two, this time in Parley's Cañon. From the top to the bottom of the mountain the fiery element spread at once, destroying more precious timber in this almost timberless country.

The Mormon Pioneers, not content with their joint ball with the Mormon Battalion on the 16th, must needs have one "all to themselves" on the 24th, the anniversary of their entrance into this valley. A few other balls in various parts of the city, with several excursions to Salt Lake, the firing of desultory rifles and revolvers, with the exhibition of a little bunting, were all that distinguished the day in the city.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER QUAKER CITY.

Yesterday Admiral PAULDING received orders from the Navy Department to dispatch to sea at once the United States steamer *Quaker City*. The authorities of the yard immediately were set to work to prepare the vessel, and in a few hours she had all the stores and provisions on board and everything ready to depart. She cleared from the wharf about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having on board the special orders of the Navy Department, and being bound for some unknown destination. The *Quaker City* is a side-wheel steamer, of nine guns, 1,600 tons burden, and rates second class in the navy. She was attached to Admiral DUPONT's fleet, but got so worn out in service that she had to be sent home for repairs, which have been effected in the same satisfactory manner. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, J. M. WAILEY; Lieutenant, Silas Carey; Ensigns, H. J. Blanchard, A. Delano, T. Halstead, Charles Hill; Surgeon, J. J. Bromlee; Engineers, Geo. W. Farrel, Henry Wanklin, E. T. McGinnis, J. J. King, John K. Hickey, Sandford B. Hawes, James R. Wilbue.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD VESSEL CONTRACTED FOR.

The Messrs. SECOR, of Jersey City, have contracted with the Government to build a new iron vessel of war, to be provided with double ends and double propellers, somewhat similar to the fleet of twenty-seven wooden vessels, which have just been completed. The contractors are making arrangements to put the new ship upon the stocks. She is to be about 220 feet long, of proportionate beam and depth of hold, but when loaded, will not draw so much water as these dimensions would seem to indicate. She will be completed in about nine months, provided with engines, and all requisites for sea service. She is to resemble, in every particular, the s[illegible] which Mr. THOMAS R. ROWLAND, of Greenpoint, received a contract, some time since. Her keel [illegible] be made in a few days, at the iron-clad yard in Jersey City, where the *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan* and *Comanche* have been recently built. Mr. BIRKBEE, Jr., will superintend the construction of the craft.

ORDERED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Admiral PAULDING to dispatch the United States steamship *Relief* to the Mediterranean squadron, with stores, provisions, and all necessaries for the fleet. She will be fitted up immediately, and will leave in a few days. Persons having friends in the squadron are informed that letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and left at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, will be cheerfully forwarded. The Mediterranean squadron now consists of the United States ships *Constitution* and *St. Louis*, both sailing corvettes, but it is said that the fine steam-frigate *Niagara*, which has just been completed at Boston, and two double-enders, will be sent to reinforce our fleet in that quarter of the world. As the *Relief* will leave in a few days, the sooner things are left to go by her the better.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SAILORS AT CHARLESTON.

The Adams Express *Mary Sandford* sails to-day for the South Atlantic fleet with a cargo of ice for the sailors and men of the squadron. Admiral DAHLGREN has written home to the officers here telling them to ask the friends of all sailors, marines and officers now attacking Charleston to do something toward providing ships with ice and such little delicacies as are not furnished by the Government. The heat is oppressive—has not been surpassed in the South for several years. The Admiral describes the sufferings of the men working the guns under the influence of the mid-day sun, as really excruciating. There are now some 30 ships and there are now over 3,000 men commanding the vessels of DAHLGREN's squadron, all of whom have some friends in the loyal States. It is hoped that this announcement will result in some practical good for the brave fellows who are fighting so heroically for their country.

A Man Killed by a Mad Ox.

SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED—INTENSE EXCITEMENT—THE ANIMAL CAPTURED AND KILLED.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner RANNEY, at the Bellevue Hospital, on the body of a young man named GEORGE BOUGH. The deceased died from wounds received on Thursday last from a mad ox. He and his brother were passing along First-avenue, and when in the vicinity of Thirty-second-street, a large and infuriated ox came dashing toward them at a fearful rate of speed. Just as the animal arrived opposite Thirty-second-street it caught on its horns a man who was trying to get across the avenue. The man was tossed into the air and much injured by the fall. The next victim was a child, which the beast caught upon one horn, twirled it in the air with the greatest ease, and threw it upon the sidewalk in a bruised and bleeding state. The poor child was so much injured that it is not expected to recover.

At this stage of the proceedings some five or six hundred people gathered around, and the mad brute was, after much difficulty, driven into a yard in the neighborhood. But he was still far from being overcome. He raved and bellowed and tore up the soil in a manner truly terrible to behold. The deceased, more brave than others of the spectators, procured a rope, and, watching his opportunity, very adroitly threw it in such a manner as to catch him by his legs. As soon as the animal found himself checked by the rope, he turned on his captor, and, despite all the exertions of the latter, aided by his brother and several others, the victim was caught on one of the brute's horns and thrown into the air some distance. When he struck the ground the ox was upon him again, and this time one of the horns pierced his right eye and tore it from the socket. Some four or five shots were fired at the animal during this time, but without any apparent effect. He was finally overcome, however, and driven to a slaughter-house, where he was speedily dispatched. BOUGH, the deceased, survived his injuries but a short time after being conveyed to the Hospital. Several persons, other than those mentioned, were injured; but, with one exception, it is thought they will recover. The owner of the ox has not thought it safe to make his appearance.

The Business at the Coroners' Office.

DEATHS FROM RIOTS, SUN-STROKE AND DROWNING.

The business at the Coroners' Office, during the last month, has been greater than at any time for many years past; indeed, we may safely say, greater than for any one month since the last cholera season. These officials have been constantly busy every day in the week, all through this hot term, and the duties of their clerk and deputies have been correspondingly arduous.

In addition to the ordinary cases, which at this time of the year are always numerous in this City, especially those of cholera infantum, Summer complaints, &c., they have had to attend to the following cases, which may be classed among those of the extraordinary:

Inquests upon persons who came to their deaths from injuries received in the late riots	94
Deaths from sun-stroke	162
Cases of accidental drowning since the 1st July	70
Total number	326

The greater proportion of the deaths from drowning have occurred while the victims were bathing. We always have many fatal cases of this kind, but the number this year is much greater than usual, owing, doubtless, to the extreme hot weather of the last few weeks. The deaths from sunstroke this season are much more numerous than have ever been known in this City. Those who have died from the injuries they received during the riot, are by no means all of the victims. There are quite a large number of others, either at their residences, or scattered around among the various hospitals and other charitable institutions, who must needs die. We daily hear of one or more who are summoned to their last account, victims of the July riots.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAD ACCIDENT AT A FERRY-BOAT LANDING—WARNING TO THOSE WHO MAKE TOO MUCH HASTE.—Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest on the body of a lad, aged 13 years, named LEONARD MILLER, residing with his parents in the rear of No. 77 Norfolk-street, who died from injuries received, according to the verdict of the Jury, "from being jammed between the ferry-boat *Canada* and the bridge at the foot of Grand-street, on Sunday, the 16th of August inst.; and we, the Jury, believe it to have been accidental." The testimony in the case disclosed the fact that the deceased, in company with two other lads of about his own age, were on their return from a visit to the Union Cemetery on Long Island; that as the South Seventh-street ferry-boat *Canada* was entering the slip foot of Grand-street, on the New-York side, the deceased undertook to jump from the bow of the boat to the bridge. His foot slipped and he fell between the two, and was crushed in a horrible manner, causing death almost instantly. The boat was from four to six feet from the bridge when the deceased made the jump. He was warned by his companions and others to wait until the chains were down and others to wait until the chains were down and the boat was fastened to the bridge before he went off, but in vain. This case should serve as a warning to those who are in the constant practice of entering and leaving ferry-boats before they are made fast, or after they have left the bridge. Not a week passes in which we are not called upon to report serious accidents caused by persons being too hasty in this respect.

A DARING BURGLARY PREVENTED.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, during a heavy shower, an attempt was made by two burglars to break into the drygoods store of Messrs. TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway. Officer FILES observing two suspicious-looking characters lurking about the premises, cautiously approached them, when they hastily disappeared. On making an examination of the premises, the Officer discovered a large iron bolt hanging through the grating, with which the burglars had broken the padlock which held the grating over the cellar. But for the timely action of Officer FILES, they would doubtless have effected their purpose.

A MAN DESPOILED OF AN EYE.—At a late hour on Sunday evening, HOMER SANDERS and THOMAS LITTLE became involved in a quarrel, on the corner of Canal and Centre streets, during which SANDERS struck LITTLE a violent blow in the eye with an umbrella. The injuries inflicted are severe, involving the loss of the eye. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and SANDERS was arrested and committed to the Tombs to await the result.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—Last evening the body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Morton-street, North River. It had evidently been in the water but a short time. An inquest will be held at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house this morning.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE MORGAN IRON-WORKS.—Yesterday afternoon, EDWARD O'CONNER, a workman at the Morgan Iron-Works, was instantly killed by the falling upon him of a heavy cast-iron pipe. The Coroner was notified.

DROWNED.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a boy named PETER WEIHRANTH, aged 17 years, was drowned at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River, while bathing. His body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONSCRIPTION LOAN.—The Brooklyn city authorities having been unable to raise a loan of one million dollars from the banks, and having met with no better success in appealing to the community at large, have come to the conclusion to adopt another course, with the view of "ameliorating the hardships of the draft." As neither plan would work, the Board of Contracts and the Common Council Committee held a meeting in the Mayor's Office, yesterday morning, to consult upon the course to pursue hereafter. The Mayor, it is understood, favors the raising of a sum of, say $300,000, with which to commence operations by paying the exemptions of such whose families would be liable to suffer in the absence of the main, or only support; or pay the amount to a substitute. The resolutions adopted by the Common Council are not as definite as they might be, and their meaning can be construed differently by persons of different views. The object now appears to be to frame resolutions so as to secure a unanimous vote, if possible, and then, it is contended, all the money required can be procured without difficulty. The ordinance recently passed by the New-York Aldermen meets with general favor, and resolutions of a similar import will no doubt be adopted by the Brooklyn Aldermen. A special meeting to take the matter into consideration is called for Wednesday evening. The resolutions previously passed will then probably be reconsidered, and others substituted, with the view of accomplishing the desired object of providing substitutes for drafted men who have large families.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT GIRL.—ELIZA FOLEY, *alias* GRANGER, was brought before Justice PERRY yesterday, on the charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mr. J. MORTON, of Pacific-street, who complained that she stole articles from his house valued at between $400 and $500—his family being on a visit at the time. The girl had been left in charge of the children. She was arrested by Detective CORWIN, and most of the stolen goods were recovered at a house in Broome-street, New-York. The accused was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FATAL RESULT OF INJURIES.—EDWARD DUNN, aged 60 years, died at the Long Island College Hospital yesterday, from the effect of injuries sustained at the Hamilton-avenue Ferry on Saturday evening, when he was caught between the boat and the bridge, and had one leg taken off.

DEATH FROM THE HEAT.—FRANCIS DAVIN, an aged man, boarding in Columbia-street, near Amity, fell down dead on Sunday evening, in consequence of the heat. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

Williamsburgh.

RECOVERED.—Yesterday morning Coroner BARRETT held an inquest on the body of a boy named CHRISTOPHER MCELLIGOT, five years old, who was drowned some days since at the foot of North-second-street, E. D. The body was recovered yesterday in the dock at North Fourth-street, E. D. When the lad was drowned fifteen persons stood by without attempting a rescue.

BASE BALL CLUB-HOUSE RIOT.—Yesterday three persons were arrested, tried and fined, for a riotous attack on the Club-House of the Ridgewood Base Ball Club on Sunday evening, at No. 83 Wyckoff-street. They procured a wheelbarrow of stones, with which they demolished the building before their arrest. Their names were TOWNSEND KING, EDWARD OLIVER and WILLIAM ROBB.

KILLED BY A FALL.—A man named STEPHEN H. MARCH, aged 54 years, was killed on Sunday morning, by a fall from a third-story window on Franklin-street near Freeman, Greenpoint. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER BROTHER.—A man named JOHN MALLOY, residing at New Durham, was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Justice POPE, of Hoboken, on a charge of having caused the death of his sister, wife of PATRICK RAILLY, by violence in May last. It appears that on Friday last MALLOY had a difficulty with RAILLY and a man named HULL, both of whom he threatened to shoot, and also threatened to set fire to the house of the latter. For this he was arrested on Saturday night, and committed to jail by Justice POPE in default of $400 bail. Subsequently the Justice received intimations of foul play, and proceeded to investigate the matter. It appears that MALLOY and his sister had a quarrel on the 14th of May last, and, as is alleged, knocked down and then kicked his sister in the chest and stomach, causing internal hemorrhage, resulting in death two days after. These facts were communicated by deceased to a woman that attended her, but for some reason it never became public until the present time. MALLOY will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.—A man named JAMES SHADBOLT, residing in Washington, D. C., was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, charged with abducting his wife's child from New-York, for the purpose of taking it to Washington. The parties had not lived together recently, and the husband alleges that she was not living a proper life. The examination will take place to-day.

DISCOVERY OF TREASURE.—On Saturday afternoon, as some laborers were demolishing an old stone house in Hudson City, erected in Revolutionary times, they came across a box, secreted under the hearth, containing some $5,000 in silver and gold of an ancient date. The affair created quite an excitement.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clarke.

Nash vs. Thompson.—Case and exceptions settled.

Conklin vs. Conklin.—Case and exceptions settled.

Hiscox vs. Bamber.—Case and exceptions settled.

Scafford vs. Townley.—Case and exceptions settled.

In re the will of James Palmer, deceased.—Case and exceptions settled.

GEN. ROSECRANS AND THE COTTON SPECULATION.—A dispatch from Winchester, Tenn., dated August 13, says: "The General, in the past two days, has created quite an agitation among the cotton speculators. Abuses of a disgraceful character being discovered and made known, a military commission has been appointed to investigate the charges and ferret out the offenders. The moneyed monopolizers have been promenading the streets to-day under guard. The wires are in requisition, and the utmost activity, with the General as the motive power, prevails to arrest every one in the department in the least connected with the abuses in question. The matter will be thoroughly sifted by the commission, which is composed of Maj.-Gen. STANLEY, Brig.-Gen. DAVIS, Lieut.-Col. LANGDEN, of the First Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. WARD, of the Tenth Ohio. I anticipate important developments. Rumor implicates prominent officials.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 17, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Reg. 95	2000 Reading Railroad 118
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co.Cl. 106½	400 do 117⅛
2,000 U.S. 5s, '74. Co. 96⅛	100 do 117¼
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ c.	1200 do 117⅛
N.Oct. & Apr. 106⅛	600 do b10.118
37,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c N 99⅞	500 do b15 118
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s.'90 65⅛	200 do b30 118
500 Virginia St. 6s 61	200 do s10 117⅞
3,000 Mo. State 6s 70⅞	5000 M. So. & N. Ind. R 113
5,000 do 70⅛	2000 do 112⅛
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C. 34⅛	1500 do 112
10,000 do 34	500 do b10 112
5,000 N.Y. C.7s '76 Con. 130	10 do 110
5,000 Mich. S. S. F. 108⅛	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S. 120
2,000 do 108⅛	350 do 119
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d 65	300 Ill. Cen. F. S 111
6,000 P., Ft.W.& C.2d 102	1000 Illinois Cen. R. S. 124
1,000 Clev. & P. 3d 100	200 do 123¾
25 Bank of Commerce 103	1850 do 123⅛
10 Shoe & Leather B'k 110	150 do 123
20,000 American Gold 125⅜	1100 do 123¼
5,000 do b3.125⅛	300 do b10.123⅛
550 Canton Co 32¼	2000 Cleve. & Pitts. R 97
250 Cumb. Coal. Prf 29⅛	1000 do 97⅛
100 do 29⅛	1500 do 97½
50 Quicksilv. M.Co 50	200 do s30 97⅛
50 do 50½	200 Gal. & Chi. R 107
100 do b3 50	400 do 106¼
30 Cen.Am. Tr. Co 82	100 Clev. & Tol 115¾
92 Am. Coal Co 68½	1000 do 115½
500 Bucks Co. Lead 2⅝	500 Chi & R. I. R 108
150 Pacific Mail S. Co 235	700 do 108¼
250 N. Y. Cen. R 129½	600 do 108⅛
2850 do 129⅝	350 do 108⅜
200 do 130	200 do s30. 108
200 do 129⅞	15 Chi., B. & Q. R 122
300 do b30. 130	500 Mil. & P. D. C. R 90
200 do 129⅝	150 do 89
3200 Erie R 109½	10 do 87
100 do 109⅝	100 Tol. & Wab 80
600 do 109⅛	200 do 79
100 do 109⅛	100 do 79¼
1600 do 109	100 do 79⅜
300 do b30. 109⅛	800 P., Ft W. & C. R 90
200 do 108⅞	1100 do 90⅛
1000 do 108⅞	150 do 91
450 Erie R. Pref 105	200 do 90¼
100 Hud. R. R 150	100 do 90⅝
300 Harlem R 167	50 do b10 90⅛
500 do 168	400 A. & T. H 65
1500 do 170	100 do 64¾
200 do 171	50 do 64⅞
300 do 171¼	100 Chic & N. W. R 38
500 do 171½	600 do 37½
1800 do 172	50 do b10 37¾
100 do s60 168	600 Chic. & Alt. R 81
54 Harlem R. Prf 160	300 do s10 81
900 Mich. Cen. R 118	100 do 81½
300 do 117½	450 do 82
200 do 117	150 Chi. & Alt. P 84
100 do 117¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Co. Cl. 106¼	32 M. S. & N. I. G 119¼
1,000 Mo. St. 6s 70⅝	100 do 119
5,000 Am. Gold 125⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R. S 123
100 Canton Co 32	200 do 123¼
150 do 32¼	100 do s40. 122½
350 Cumb. Coal Prf 30	50 do 123⅛
150 do 30¼	500 Clev. & Pitts. R 98
50 Pac. M. S. Co 233	2000 do 99⅛
3500 N. Y. Cen. R 132	3000 do 100
600 do 132¼	100 do 100⅛
1000 do s30 132	100 Gal. & Chic. R 107
100 do s60. 130¼	200 do s30. 106⅛
500 Erie Railway 109⅛	150 do 106¾
200 do 109¾	1500 Clev. & T. R 115⅛
1600 do 110	2000 Chi. & R. I. R 109
200 do s30. 109¼	20 do 108¼
20 Erie R. Prf 106	650 Mil. & Pr. Du C 89⅛
50 do 106¼	450 P., F. W. & C. R 93
100 Hudson R 149¾	400 do 92⅛
400 Harlem R 174	300 do 92
500 do 173⅛	350 A. & T. H. R 67
200 Reading R b10. 117⅝	600 Chi. & Alt. R 84
1000 do 117⅝	100 do 83⅛
300 Mich. Cen. R 117	100 Chic. & Alt. Pref 94
1000 M. S. & N. I 112	150 do 93⅛
700 do 111½	150 Chi. & N. W 38
200 do 111	100 do 38¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Cum. Coal 30	100 Hudson R. R 150
100 do 30⅛	300 do 149¾
600 Bucks Co. Ld. Co 2¾	500 do 149¼
200 do 2¼	400 do b10. 149¾
800 N. Y. Cen. R 131	500 Reading R 118
400 do 131⅛	600 do b3 118
300 do b3 131½	100 M. So. & N. I. R 112¾
500 do 131⅜	100 do b3 112¾
600 do 131⅛	500 do 112½
1200 Erie Railroad 109	2400 do b3. 112
3500 do s3. 109⅛	900 do ....c. 111¾
2200 do 109⅛	1200 do s3. 111¾
2300 do 109¼	500 do 111⅞
400 do 109⅜	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S 118¾
900 do b3 109⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R 123¼
1500 do 109½	200 do b3. 123⅜
500 Erie Railway Pr 105½	100 do 123¼
1200 do 105⅝	1500 Clev. & P. R 98
2200 do 105¾	700 do 98¼
460 do s3. 105¾	500 do 98⅛
1200 do b3. 105⅞	600 Gal. & Chi. R 106⅜
300 do 105⅞	1050 do 106¼
600 Harlem Railroad 171	500 do 106⅜
1200 do 171½	150 Chi. & R. Is 108⅜
1300 do 172	800 do b3. 108¾
500 do b3. 173	750 C. & N. W. R 38
800 do 172	2200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 93¼
200 do 172¼	500 do 93⅜
1200 do 172¾	200 do 93¾
100 Mich. Cen. R 118	350 do 93½

PUBLIC BOARD—3 P. M.

100 Cumb. Coal 30¼	1550 M. S. & N. I. R. b3. 111
400 do b3 30¼	200 do 111¼
400 N. Y. C. R 132⅛	250 Ill. Cen. R 123⅜
200 do b3. 132¾	100 do 123⅜
200 do b3. 133	600 Clev. & P. R 101¾
100 do b10. 133	200 do 101¾
150 do 132⅞	200 do 102
250 do 133	200 do 102½
1650 Erie R 110	500 do 103
600 do btw. 110	200 Chic. & R. I. R. b3. 109
100 do stw. 110	100 do 108⅝
500 do 110	100 Chic. & N. W. 1 ....38½
100 do 110⅛	100 do b3 38⅛
500 do s3. 110⅛	250 Chic. & Alton 66
200 do s3 110	100 do b3 66¼
100 do stw. 110	800 P., Ft. W. & C. 92⅛
200 Harlem R 171⅛	200 do 92⅜
500 do 171⅛	100 do s3 92⅝
200 do s3. 171¼	200 do b3 92¾
500 do b3. 171⅛	100 do 92⅝
400 Reading R 117⅝	200 do s10 92½
200 do b3. 118	650 Mil. & P. Du C. R 90
200 do s3. 117⅞	200 Chic. & Alt. ex. div. 84

MONDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 8:

Decrease in Loans	$1,254,369
Decrease in Specie	281,635
Decrease in Circulation	92,847
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	582,926

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 16, 1862.	Aug. 15, 1863.	Aug. 8, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,461,000	$69,461,000
Loans	152,328,731	175,305,471	176,559,840
Specie	35,301,778	32,874,913	33,156,548
Circulation	9,237,206	5,613,177	5,706,024
Gross Deposits	165,333,536	205,772,936	211,244,917
Exchanged	23,299,465	49,882,893	55,876,801
Undrawn	142,034,051	155,950,043	155,367,116
In Sub-Treasury	9,970,185	25,376,563	27,891,264

Without any decided change in the rates, the Money market opens this week with a tendency toward greater ease. Gold is higher to-day, the reduction of Charleston being looked upon as not quite so speedy a matter as some thought it would be last week. The opening price was 125⅝, against 124½ Saturday evening; and it ruled from that to 125⅝ during the morning, and was sold at 125⅝ at the Second Board. In Foreign Exchange there was not much doing to-day, but the market was steady and firm. The first sales of Sterling were at 137⅞; but since then there have been operations at 138@138¼, and the range is 138@138¼.

There was a strong speculative feeling in Stocks this morning, and a very active market. The most interest attaches to the transactions in Harlem old stock. At the First Board there were large sales at 167@172; closing at 170½@171, against 162, highest price at the Board on Saturday. At the 1 o'clock, the sales were at 171@172½, and at the second regular session at 174@173½. New-York Central opened at the morning session at 129⅞@130; advanced at 1 o'clock to 131@131½, and at the Second Board to 132@132½. Erie was sold from 108⅞ to 110—the latter at close. Hudson River and Reading were rather steady—the former at 149¾@150, the latter at 117⅞@118.

In the Western list, the current of speculation ran with the most force in Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne. The highest Board price on Saturday was 81½, though it was sold considerably higher subsequently in the Street. To-day, it opened at the first Board at 90, and sales were recorded to 91, and it was quoted at the close to 92½@93. At the public Board the sales were at 93¼@93½, and at the second Board at 93 down to 92. The sales of Michigan Southern old were very large, the price commencing at 113 in the morning, and settling down to 111 in the afternoon, against 108@108½ on Saturday. Illinois Central Scrip was sold as high as 124, an advance since Saturday, and receded to 123@123½. The full stock advanced to 111, the highest point it has yet touched.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday night's quotations:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	124⅝	125⅛	Harlem Pref	141	150
U.S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	106⅛	Mich. Central	116	117
N. Y. Central	127⅛	132⅜	Mich. Southern	105⅛	111
Erie	107⅛	110	Mich Guarant'd	119¼	119
Erie Preferred	103⅜	105¼	Illinois Cen	123	123¼
Hudson	148	149⅜	Pittsburgh	95⅛	105⅛
Pacific Mail	235	233	Fort Wayne	86	92⅜
Harlem	163	171⅜	Rock Island	107⅜	108⅛
Canton	32	32⅛	Northwest	37⅛	38⅛
Prairie du Chien	89⅛	90	Galena	106⅛	106⅛
Treas. Cer., new	99⅛	99⅛	Reading	117⅛	117⅞
Terre Haute	63⅛	66⅞			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics	115	Irving	91
America	122	Citizens'	102½
National	105½	Peoples'	100
State of New-York	102½	Market	100
Commerce	103	St. Nicholas	100
Am. Exchange	106	Commonwealth	95
Hanover	97½	Park	122

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	M. S. & N. Ind. S F	108½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. real est	102	Ill. Cen., '75	116½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. subs	103	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	102½	La C. & M. L. G. B	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	115	Chic. & N.W.S F	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con, '76	130½	Chi., & N. W. 1sts. 2d s	89
Erie thirds, '83	112	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	65
Erie fourths, '80	108	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	77
Erie fifths, '88	106	Del., L. & W. 1sts	101
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	108	Del. L. & W. 2ds	93
Hud. R. seconds, SF'85	117	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Hud. R. thirds, '75	121	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	110
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	New-Jersey C, firsts	103
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	83½
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Mich. S. seconds	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
N. Ind., Gosh. line, '68	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G	56½

Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has given notice to the holders of temporary loan certificates payable in gold coin, that he will pay them on the 25th inst., and that interest will cease after that date. This amount, $2,350,000, completes the repayment of all the gold borrowed by Government here.

The New-York Central Railroad invites, till the 10th of September next, of an issue of one million dollars of 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, redeemable on the 15th of December, 1887. These are to redeem, in part, the debt of three million dollars which will mature on the 15th of June next.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem for July were:

1862	$101,857 00
1863	114,090 02
Increase	$12,233 02

The Norwich and Worcester Railroad earned the same month:

Passengers	$20,026 89
Freight	20,985 57
Total	$41,012 46
Increase on July, 1862	$8,516 92

The sales of United States five-twenty years Stock in this City to-day, by conversion of United States currency, were $187,150, of which $95,800 through the Loan Agency, and $91,350 by subscriptions, direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,255,770 23; including for Customs, $192,000; payments, $3,497,507; balance, $25,376,563 44.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been; 30 bbls. Ashes, 9,131 bbls. Flour, 1,017 bbls. Corn Meal, 31,139 bushels Wheat, 106,214 bushels Corn, 76,527 bushels Oats, 2,750 bushels Malt, 930 pkgs. Provisions, and 424 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, at $6 87½@$7, and Pearls at $8 87½@$9 ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is inactive at 67c.@68c. for Middlings ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather lightly dealt in to-day at easier prices. Sales since our last, 11,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 60@$5 30, chiefly at $4 70@$4 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 90	@$4 50
Extra State	4 60	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 50	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship g brds.	5 15	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 8 54

Southern Flour is declining. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $5 25@$6 25 for poor to good superfine; $6 30@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $4 75@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, and prime lots continue very firm. Sales since our last, 81,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 30; Amber Western, at $1 26@$1 30; Red do., at $1 15@$1 26; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at 93c.@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at 85c.@$1 10 ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales have been reported to-day of 114,000 bushels, at 67½c.@68c. for sound Mixed Western; 66c.@67½c. for unsound do.; 69c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@73c. for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are quite dull, including Canada, at 40c.@52½c.; Western, at 55c.@61c.; State, at 62c.@65c., ℔ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at 90c.@$1 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, at 16c.@22c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull, and prices quite nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed to-day, sales having been made of 1,350 bbls., at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 25@$13 37½ for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders. ℔ lb. Bacon continues in limited request at 6c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is improving to-day; sales 3,400 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales, 140 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 8c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 230 bags East India, part at $7@$7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 700 hhds. and 375 bags, including Porto Rico, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; and Cuba at 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Loaf, 14¾c.; best Crushed, 14½c.; Ground and Granulated, 14¼c.; white A, 13⅞c.; and yellow C. 13¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 70,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 750 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c.—chiefly at 45¼c.@46c. ℔ gal.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, and rates tending downward. For Liverpool the engagements included 400 bbls. Flour on private terms; 26,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d.@5½d. ℔ bushel. For London, 6,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℔ bushel; and 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl. For Bristol, 14,000 bushels Grain at 5s. ℔ quarter. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Grain at 8c. ℔ bushel. For Belfast, 40,000 bushels Grain at 5s. 3d. ℔ quarter.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hecla	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Bohemian	Aug. 22	Quebec	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Locust Point	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.
Patapsco	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.
Melville	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Aug. 22	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Sept. 12	N. York	Havana, *via* Nas.
Corsica	Oct. 12	N. York	Havana, *via* Nas.

For Aspinwall, &c.

Ocean Queen	Aug. 24	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe (*via* Boston,) by the *Arabia*, close in this City on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *America*, (*via* Quebec,) close in this City on Thursday, at 12.45 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Glasgow*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Patapsco*, and those for Havana by the *Melville*, close on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Jamaica, by the *Plantagenet*, close on Friday, at 12 M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Monday, Aug. 24, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD JOHNS.—HELEN THINKS SHE saw you on Broadway yesterday. If in the City, call on us. Aug. 14, 1863. ELIZA.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Being a plot of ground 87 feet front on an avenue, and 256 feet front on a street, being a corner lot, 100 feet rear, with a good fall from front to rear, and one of the prettiest cottages in Jersey on the property; containing nine rooms, &c.; with pump and well of excellent water; having a fine view of New-York City, harbor, Brooklyn, &c., from piazza; can see the shipping arriving and departing. Or 58 feet front and the other measurements will be sold without the cottage. Apply on the premises, to D. VINES, Palisade-av., Bergen, N. J., opposite Westcott-place.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes. [illegible] BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—UNINCUMBERED COUNTRY PROPerty; lots in the suburbs, or improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, in exchange for $30,000 worth of vacant lots in a first class neighborhood four blocks from the ferry, in Brooklyn, lightly incumbered. Address Box No. 5,246 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, until 1st May next or longer, a first-class four-story house, in a quiet and genteel neighborhood, near Gramercy Park. Price for sale $25,000—to let $250 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 59 East 29th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TWO IRON TANKS, EACH TO HOLD about five hundred gallons. Apply to the office of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS TO CLOSE STOCK.

ELEGANT FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES,

$2 50 and $5 each, value $6 and $12.

EXTRA FINE PARIS ORGANDIES,

by the yard, 2s. and 2s. 6d.

BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGE,

CARRIAGE AND TRAVELING CLOAKS,

at equally low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,

are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice.

3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

6 FOR 15 DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin, SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full Suits of Mourning made to order on very short notice. A superior stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES and GLOVES, constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices.

N. B.—Two more cases of 5-4 Crape Eugenies, so much inquired for, 7s. per yard, worth 12s., positively the last at these prices. Also, a lot of fine French Organdy, 12½ and 16 cents. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 50 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden-house under glass, 43x130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: Peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass-houses built on the most approved plans; modern dwelling-house built of brick, 46x46 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 23 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c.; stable 26x60, with two wings 18x20; barn 60x100, sheds 12x80, hennery 30x30, farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—By order of the executors of John Griffin, deceased.—Sixteen acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York, half a mile from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large, modern-built mansion, with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. This place, the residence of the late John Griffin, is one of the most beautiful and desirable in Westchester County. For further particulars apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS—The country residence of the late James S. Petrie, situated on the south bank of the Neversink River, N. J., 25 miles from New-York, one mile from Red Bank, and a short drive from Long Branch. There are 6 acres of land, large variety of choice fruit. The house is modern, contains 11 rooms. Kitchen and gardener's cottage detached, carriage-house, barn, greenhouse, &c. The furniture and carriages are also for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 2½ miles from the Village of Newburgh, ¼ of a mile from the river; fine commodious house and outbuildings, all of modern style; land well divided in lawns, with choice variety of fruit, &c., being the late residence of Hon. John Van Buren; will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Inquire of E. S. PARMALEE, Newburgh, or of H. T. McCOWN, No. 111 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¼ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A house, (12 rooms,) pleasantly situated near the landing; fine lawn and shade-trees; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 61 Pearl-st.

FARMS.

ONE OF THE VERY BEST AND MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARMS FOR SALE—On the most liberal terms—buildings large, convenient and in good order; convenient to the City, well watered and great abundance of all varieties of fruit. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A farm of 30 to 40 acres of land, for farming purposes, situated within 15 or 20 miles from the City—near Jamaica or Springfield, L. I., would be preferred: plain, comfortable dwelling and outbuildings are required. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON A LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY house No. 64 2d-av., in good order, and a desirable neighborhood. Possession immediately. References required. Rent $900. Apply to Dr. KNIGHT, No. 97 2d-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to hire, on Brooklyn Heights, between now and the first of October, a modern built full furnished house. Family consists of two adults. Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,511 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, a first-class furnished house, in one of the best situations of the City. Mention the particulars at the Consulate-General of the Netherlands, No. 47 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, for three months, or till May next, a furnished or unfurnished house; neighborhood of New Brighton. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,413 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—Natalie; or, The Death Barge of the Loire.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereoptican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gov. Seymour has issued a Proclamation, which will probably be issued to-day, warning all persons against any disorderly conduct during the progress of the draft in this City and Brooklyn, which will commence to-morrow.

Our Washington correspondent denies the truth of the report that Lee is attempting a flank movement on the left of Gen. Meade's army. There was some artillery firing yesterday morning in the direction of Dumfries, but it was supposed to proceed from an attack by our cavalry upon a portion of Stuart's forces. We have further reports this morning of the demoralization of Lee's army. The desertions are said to be very numerous.

Reports from the scene of operations off Charleston, to the morning of Friday last, are received, by the arrival of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, at Fortress Monroe. At daylight, on Friday, our batteries on Morris Island opened fire, but continued it only an hour or two. It appears to have been simply experimental, as the Monitors, though they were stripped for the fight, did not open fire. Several shots from our batteries on the island are said to have struck Fort Sumter, and to have caused the bricks and mortar to fly profusely. The great battle was expected to take place on Saturday or Sunday.

We have further reports this morning, startling enough, of the inefficiency of the blockade at Wilmington, N. C. An escaped rebel conscript, who has arrived at Newbern, states that within a few days seventeen large steamers have arrived, bringing immense stores for the rebel army—96,000 English rifles, 160,000 army blankets, 131,000 ready made uniforms, 23,000 cases of shoes, 11 locomotives, a number of rifled cannon of heavy calibre, railroad-iron, &c.

A messenger from Gen. Grant is now on his way to Washington, with dispatches regarding trade regulations in the Mississippi. The General is said to favor the opening of the cotton trade to all loyal citizens, under proper restrictions, and to recommend the authorities to adopt this policy, which would, no doubt, bring out thousands of bales now hidden away.

Our forces have occupied Huntsville, Ala., with the intention of holding it permanently.

A considerable number of rebel conscripts have recently reported at Corinth for duty in the National army. This is a cheap way for Uncle Sam to recruit his forces.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, and the *Bremen*, from Southampton, arrived at this port last evening. Their advices are not so late as were received by the *Hibernian* off Cape Race, but we receive our mail details to the 6th inst. News of further captures by the rebel pirates on the South American coast had reached England—some two or three ships in addition to those before reported. The pirates, however, now seem to have adopted the plan of bonding the vessels captured by them—such, at all events, being the case with these latest captures. The rebel cotton loan appears to be hopelessly down. The London *Times* says that anticipation of the fall of Charleston is one of the causes of its depression. The American war was a prominent topic of discussion at the half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the 3d inst. The President, (Mr. McFie,) Mr. James Spence, the well known Secessionist advocate, and Mr. Patterson, a prominent supporter of the North, all virtually expressed the opinion that the disastrous conflict was not far from its close. Mr. C. Turner, M. P., referring to the Foreign Enlistment Act, said it was most desirable that England should be perfectly neutral in all foreign wars, selling munitions of war neither to one side nor to the other. But he feared that non-interference to this extent was impossible. He could not see that any beneficial result would follow an alteration of the present law bearing on the question. Coming to the case of the *Alabama*, he said he thought that so long as the exportation of gunpowder and arms was permitted it would be unfair to prevent "free trade in ships." No new light is thrown on the Polish question by these arrivals.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and having no quorum, adjourned without date.

The Mayor did not approve the conscript exemption ordinance yesterday. It was sent in to his Office on Saturday afternoon, but he was absent, having gone out to Schooley's Mountain, New-Jersey, the day before, and did not return till yesterday morning. It was supposed that the Mayor would sign the ordinance immediately on receiving it from the Common Council, but he is under the impression that one provision which he directed inserted in the ordinance at the time it was drafted, and he was consulted in regard to its provisions, is left out. This is an arrangement for placing the drafted men or their substitutes in camp before paying the $300 each. The Mayor has the question of approving the ordinance still under advisement. The only other point he insisted upon was some provision whereby men could be obtained for the Government by paying the money, instead of paying it directly into the National Treasury. As this is the effect of the ordinance throughout, except so far as it relates to the Firemen, the point is gained. On the other hand, it is said that the ordinance is passed precisely as it was agreed upon in the conference at the Mayor's Office. The members of the Common Council are fully satisfied with it, and believing that the Mayor is also, are widely separated, most of them having gone into the country for a vacation, so that they could not be got together very readily. The Mayor, late yesterday afternoon, concluded to have the opinion of a sound lawyer as to all the points of the ordinance.

The Germans in this City and neighborhood had a great time yesterday. The great pic-nic and festival of the Saengerbund of this City, embracing 12 musical societies, came off at Jones' Wood with great *éclat*. At Landman's Park, the German schools of the Nineteenth Ward made merry, and at the Cremorne Garden, the Suabian Saengerbund did likewise on a more extensive scale. At Harmonie Garden the Charlottenbach, and at Dieker's, on Second-avenue and Houston, the Edenkob "Kirchweih" festivals were loudly celebrated. In Hoboken, the Hoboken and Jersey City Social Turner Clubs gave gymnastic exercises and theatrical performances with dancing and music all night long, and at Yonkers the Liederkranz Society of that place gave their seventh yearly festival, assisted by singing clubs and military companies from Morrisania, Newark, and Mount Vernon. Procession, illumination, and general rejoicing were the order of both day and night.

A shoddy mill was destroyed by fire at Cohoes, in this State, yesterday, and fifteen female operatives were burnt to death. A number of others were injured, and still others are reported missing.

The Money market was easier for first-class borrowers yesterday. Gold advanced to 125¾, and Sterling Exchange to 138¼@138½. Stocks were in brisk demand, with heavy speculative purchases reported at generally higher prices. Harlem shares left off at 171½, having been as high as 174. New-York Central closed at 132¾; Erie, 110; Hudson, 149¾.

Breadstuffs were in moderate request, yesterday, at easier prices for Flour and inferior lots of Wheat, and firmer rates for Corn. Lard was more active, and advancing. Pork was heavy and drooping. Butter, Cheese, Rice, Coffee, Teas, Hemp, Cotton, Oils, Metals, and Naval Stores, were quiet. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Whisky, Sugars and Molasses. Freights were depressed.

There is an enormous supply of beef cattle on sale this week. The total falls very little if any short of 6,000 head, over4 ,800 of which were offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. The market was so overstocked that holders were forced to yield, first ½c. and then 1c. ₩ lb. in pri-ces, and even then there was a poor prospect of selling all the stock. Trade was lively in the morning, but slow in the afternoon, and a good many animals were left unsold at night—more than will be wanted to-day. A few extra fat cattle brought 11c. ₩ lb. net weight, but it took fine bullocks to bring 10¼c., and comparatively a small number were sold at over 10c. Fair steers ranged from 8½c. to 9c., and poor cattle went as low as 6c.@7c. The entire sales would average very little over 8½c.

The Triumph of the Law.

The draft will recommence to-morrow, and will go straight on to its termination without the slightest trouble. Chicanery in high places has been exhausted, and the riotous spirit in low has been cowed. Law again assumes its rightful sway, and faction hides its head.

It is true that some of our Copperhead journals have, within the last three or four days, used the most incendiary language, and even directly threatened revolution unless the draft were abandoned. They have done their best to deceive and infuriate the less intelligent portion of the people, but without effect. In spite of them, all classes of the people are now prepared to submit; the loyal because it is their duty, the disloyal because they don't dare to do otherwise. The tirades and the threats of all demagogues upon this subject, whether within the Press or without it, are at last estimated simply as so much "sound and fury, signifying nothing." They can impel to no violence. They excite contempt simply.

The historian of this war will look upon this resistance to the draft in New-York as its most curious episode. He will wonder how it was that a spot which is more deeply interested in the unity of the Republic than any other in the whole length and breadth of the land, and a spot, too, where the ratio of the men drafted was to those enrolled as but one to five, while in many other parts of the country, on account of the comparatively small number of young men, it was one to three, should be the very spot where, on the very eve of the last crushing movement against the rebellion, a systematic and desperate attempt was made to obstruct the law and paralyze the Government. He will not for an instant accept the pretence that it was a mere unpremeditated, unmeaning, outburst of popular passion. He will connect it with the club harangues that preceded, and with movements in high political quarters that were directly calculated to open the way for it. He will, with still more interest, connect it with the extraordinary attitude assumed by Gov. Seymour during its progress and after its first repression.

That functionary has virtually identified himself with the resisters of the draft. He saluted them as his friends when they were in the flagrant act of violence; he pledged himself to them that the draft should not go on; and ever since, he has done his utmost to intimidate the Government, and to cajole the Government, into submission to the demands which were made by that mob. He has not scrupled to set forth the monstrous doctrine that the law had no rightful force until ratified by the Courts. He has sought to inflame party passion against the execution of the law by pretending that the officers who made the enrollments, though sworn to do their duty faithfully, falsified their lists so as to put an undue burden upon the Democratic party. He has permitted it to be represented that he was kept in the dark when and how the enrollment and the draft were to be made, and that he was never at all consulted; when the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States officially states that he was requested by letter, before the enrollment commenced, to "coöperate in carrying out the law," and, before the draft commenced, was also informed by letter that "the draft was ordered in the districts named," and was requested to aid in securing the execution of the order. If he failed to coöperate it was from lack of disposition, and not from lack of knowledge. In trying to make good his charges against the enrollres of the draft for dishonest discrimination toward his party, he has put numerical statements in shapes especially calculated to mislead. As for instance, he particularly complained of the large quota assigned to the Democratic Fourth District, and yet kept back the fact that the enrollment in that district made by the State last year showed substantially the same results. It is proved that the Government has studiously sought throughout to secure the most perfect fairness in its credits to the State itself, and to all parts of the State, for soldiers previously forwarded, and that on every question New-York City and the State have always had the benefit of the doubt, whenever reasonable doubt existed. All of the attempts of the Governor to make out a case against the National authorities have completely miscarried. Highflown assumptions and petty quibbles, insinuations and criminations, assertions in words and statements in figures, have all alike been bootless. The Governor, with all his Adjutants and Aids, is to-day without further resource in his contest with the Government. But he has worked with a system and held out in a style which have satisfied every dispassionate mind that he had a deep and darling purpose to consummate. It will take time to clear up the mysteries of this New-York movement against the draft, and to determine precisely what relations it had to the fortunes of the rebellion which culminated at its last passage of the Potomac, and which since have been waning; but there is good reason to believe that the historian will establish connections that will consign some of the actors in this by-play to the perpetual detestation of all true patriots.

A most refreshing contrast to this spirit is exhibited in the address of Maj.-Gen. Dix. The General and the Governor show precisely the same difference now that the General and the Mayor did thirty months ago, when, from the one went the ringing order to New-Orleans to "shoot down the first man who attempts to haul down the flag," and from the other the letter of apology to Savannah, regretting that he had no power to raise the interdict against the further shipment of arms to Southern seaports. The only difference between Mayor Wood and Gov. Seymour is the interval in time. Gen. Dix stands out against both, the direct opposite in everything that challenges the respect of men. It is the spirit of Gen. Dix, as distinguished from the spirit of Gov. Seymour, that has carried the nation through all the dark days of the rebellion, and that will in due time bring it out into all the glory of the final triumph. It is this spirit which animates the great mass of the people. It is as much beyond the manipulation of politicians as the electricity of the atmosphere. We believe that this is the spirit which even the rebellion will transform itself into, sooner than the other. Even now there is nothing to bear out the assumption that the South has any partiality for the Copperheads. It is certain that these gentry were treated by its officers and soldiers with sovereign contempt in the recent invasions of the North. In all probability, John A. Dix would poll more votes to-day for the Presidency in the two reclaimed States—Tennessee and Louisiana—than either Vallandigham or Seymour. True fidelity commands confidence everywhere; and never more than in these trying times. The people can now no more fail to distinguish between the politician who manages for party, and the patriot who works for country, than they can mistake the exhalations of the fen for the sunshine of heaven.

Our Armies—How to Strengthen Them.

The Provost-Marshal-General established a fact for the enunciation of which few people were prepared, when he showed by statistics that volunteering has been at such a low ebb that since the opening of the year the State of New-York has only furnished about a thousand recruits a month to the National Army. This was an effect neither of the Emancipation Proclamation nor of the Conscription Act, for volunteering was just as low in the closing months of last year, before either of these measures became law or were announced. But this is not the only thing that shows the necessity of adopting some more effective means of sustaining the strength of our army until the rebellion shall be crushed. Those who, in the face of facts, are every day proclaiming the efficiency of volunteering as a means of filling up the ranks, and abusing the Government for not still relying on it, carefully overlook its greatest defect, and that which has, perhaps, more than any other, led military men to condemn it.

It is not enough for the Government to get men anyhow; it wants men in certain places, to fill certain gaps, and to be commanded by certain officers. It wants, above all things, to have the old regiments, now reduced to skeletons, filled up, so as to communicate to the new levies the experience, discipline and morale of the old veterans, and to provide officers whose skill and ability have been already proved, with full companies and full regiments. The troops now in the field are the most valuable we have, and, in all probability, shall ever have. They are worth all the care we can take of them, both moral and physical. But they have been dreadfully discouraged and harassed by the gradual diminution of their numbers. The various regiments and brigades have been reduced to mere skeletons, unequal even to ordinary camp duty; every parade has become a most painful reminder to every man in the ranks of the terrible changes worked by two years of war. So that to reinforce them not by new regiments, but by filling up the old ones, is our first duty; and it is now so pressing that it must be done if the Army of the Potomac is to preserve a vestige of its old organization.

Now, this is the very thing which, whatever else it does, volunteering, as we conduct it, and as we *must* conduct it, to obtain men in large numbers—will not do. Supposing the supply of men who could be tempted into the ranks, either from patriotism and love of soldiering or from the offer of enormous bounties, to be still as large as the present opponents of the Conscription would have us believe, we must induce them to enlist in the old way, or not at all—that is, by allowing them to enlist under officers of their own choosing. This is the way in which all volunteers have been raised since the war began, and there is not the least reason for supposing—nobody has ventured to dispute that there is—that they could now be raised in any other way. There is in the eyes of most Americans, from the national habit of abusing everybody in authority, a certain amount of degradation associated with the idea of obeying the orders of anybody for or against whom they have not voted; and the civil traditions of the country are so much stronger than the military spirit, that the great mass of our population would almost prefer being beaten under a booby of their own choosing, to winning a great victory under a genius with whose appointment they have had nothing to say. A good many of the journals of this City, as might have been perceived by their ravings some months ago, are fully persuaded that a Commander-in-Chief, as well as a Governor or President, ought to be chosen by universal suffrage.

So that if we went to work now to raise men as they were raised last Fall, we should, supposing the volunteers to be found, which we deny, have to accept them not as recruits for old regiments, but in entirely new regiments officered by Tom, Dick and Harry, fresh from the bar-room and the billiard saloon—"good fellows," no doubt, but ignorant of everything that an officer needs to know, and no more fit to cope with such troops as Lee has now in the field than any *posse comitatus* that a sheriff might summon for the pursuit of a burglar. In pursuing this system any longer we should be positively flying in the face of experience. For pursuing it as long as we have done, we have incurred all but the contempt of military powers. No nation that sets any value on life or money has ever attempted to carry on war by means of it, for by it the war never gets beyond its first stage. The experience of bloody battles and hard marches is utterly thrown away, and we witness week by week in every campaign the shocking and odious spectacle of veteran officers looking idly on, while men raw from the plough and the counter, led by greenhorns like themselves, march to useless slaughter. We ought to have had an end to this folly long ago. Jefferson Davis did not submit to it for more than nine months. We must have an end to it now. We must have an organized army. We must turn the dearly-bought experience of our old soldiers to account. We must furnish employment to officers who have learnt their trade. We cannot any longer submit to seeing a hero of twenty battles leading a regiment of 100 men into action, while in the same line with him a tailor or grocer, whose only military experience is the reminiscence of a "muss" in front of his store, marches nervously at the head of 1,000 simpletons, who have placed their lives in his hands.

Military Roads in Kentucky.

Gen. Burnside has ordered the impressment of six thousand laborers from the negro population of Kentucky, to be employed in the construction of military roads in that State. From the list of counties named in which the first impressment of laborers is to take place, we infer that the Central Railroad, which extends from Covington (opposite Cincinnati) to a point fourteen miles south of Lexington, is to be continued (crossing the Kentucky River) to Danville, a further distance of twenty-one miles; and that the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is to be continued from Lebanon, a distance of twenty-eight miles, also to Danville. These two important roads—one reaching from Cincinnati and the other from Louisville to Danville, very nearly the geographical centre of the State—will then probably be continued southwardly, in the general direction of Knoxville, Tenn., which place it is intended, no doubt, to reach by the proposed military highway.

A large part of the grading which is needed for the road between Lexington and Danville has been completed some years, and abutments constructed for a wire suspension bridge over the Kentucky River, quite superior to those sustaining the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls. The work needed to extend the railroad from its present terminus to Danville will be comparatively slight, and may be finished up in a few months by a small part of the force impressed by Gen. Burnside. The extension of the Lebanon branch of the Louisville road to Danville, will be a heavier undertaking, but the topography is more favorable than on the other line, and the road-bed, with the force called out, will be speedily prepared.

The project for a military highway through Kentucky to East Tennessee is substantially the same as that entertained by President Lincoln at the beginning of the war, and warmly recommended by him (along with the extension of the Southwest Railroad of Missouri to Springfield, in that State) in a message to Congress. There never was a doubt of the military propriety of these works, and their construction was fairly urged on the grounds of expediency and economy in the conduct of military operations. But it suited the whims of certain Congressmen at the time to indulge in intense and unreasonable hatred of the "Border States"—which were held to embody treason of a very aggravated form—and so nothing could be done for the roads in question, though their construction might have served the Union cause never so much.

But time has worked changes of feeling. Missouri is admitted to be a loyal State at last. And as for Kentucky, she has just defeated the Copperhead party by a majority of over 50,000 votes; and Gen. Burnside, in a speech to the people of Lexington a few evenings ago, did not hesitate to declare that he found "more true loyalty in Kentucky than in any other State in his Department"—a compliment, however, which the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can afford to see paid. Such being the case, it is probable that the policy of Gen. Burnside in building important military roads in Kentucky will be sustained. Certain it is that if the roads had been constructed at the time when Mr. Lincoln proposed, the cost would have been saved many times over, in averting the numerous disastrous raids of the rebels into that State, and the expensive movements of men and munitions of war to expel the invaders. With roads completed from Cincinnati and Louisville to Danville and then from Danville south to the East Tennessee line, the Cumberland River would be the front of the Union lines, and the entire power of the military force in Gen. Burnside's Department would be brought at once to bear upon East Tennessee to the instant and lasting release of that loyal district from rebel sway. If Gen. Burnside shall be able to approach and "possess, occupy and hold" the soil of East Tennessee by strategy so pacific and bloodless as the construction of a line of railway into its heart, which, when the game of war is over, will so well promote the arts and ends of peace, he will deserve a double share of honor for his work.

Waste of Warriors in the West.—The State of Minnesota, feeling aggrieved by the Government's slow and humanitarian mode of conducting war against the hostile Indians within her borders, has lately adopted some very decisive but questionable measures of her own for getting rid of the "red devils." A proclamation appeared offering a State bounty for every "scalp" of a Sioux that should be brought in by volunteer and amateur hunters. The document rested upon the official authority of Gov. (now United States Senator) Ramsey, and greatly shocked some of that gentleman's Eastern friends, who made haste (too much haste it seems) to repudiate the proclamation as a forgery and a slander.

But later accounts confirm the authenticity of the original document, which, however, has since undergone some modification. The hunters of the red-skins are no longer required to produce the scalps torn from the head of the slain victims, but must furnish "satisfactory affidavits" of their exploits in bringing down their human (or inhuman) game. A St. Paul correspondent of a cotemporary gives the Minnesotian view of the subject as follows:

"Whatever exceptions humanitarians might take to the scalp bounty, they would soon be convinced of the wisdom and necessity of the present order if they would come among us, and expose their own scalps, instead of keeping at a safe distance, and prating about humanity. A 'Moral Minnesotian' is informed that he doesn't need to defend Senator Ramsey from the imputations of issuing the order, as it is an act he is free to acknowledge, and ready to sustain."

It is undoubtedly true that a protracted residence on the Western frontier is fatal to the existence of sympathies once cherished for the "poor Indian." The feud between man and the serpent, begun in the Garden of Eden, is not more implacable than that between a frontiersman and a Sioux. Hence Minnesota will continue, without shame or remorse, to pay bounties for Sioux scalps, as other States pay for wolf scalps. It is a "State right" that will not be given up.

The operations under the State policy are active, and the papers boast, successfull. The correspondence above quoted has this account of the incidents and character of the conflict as now waged under State auspices:

"Stray Indian horse thieves are constantly being seen and killed along the frontier. Two Indians were surrounded on the prairie a few days since by twelve soldiers, and they fought like tigers. One loaded and fired eight times, and the other four; and they did not fall until one was pierced with eight bullets, and the other with six, any one of which inflicted a mortal wound. A bullet would pass through their bodies without causing them to flinch. The State scouts, and the large bounty offered for those who choose to hunt independently, is resulting in the 'taking off' of numerous red devils, and will prevent the depopulation of the frontier."

A Washington correspondent of the paper from which these extracts are quoted, gave a few days since a very discouraging account of the moral and political condition of these western Indians, and advised that they be mustered quickly into the United States military service, to keep them out of mischief. Unless the Minnesota hunters are checked in their pastime, there will be few recruits left us when we begin to swear in the red-skins.

Casus Belli in California.—A few days ago we had some shocking news by telegraph from California concerning a secession rebellion there, which some of our cotemporaries worked up into a first-class sensation. But we observed on a close reading of the dispatch that it consisted of a "*rumor* of a *contemplated* uprising of secessionists," and that "it was *discredited*." Sensible people could not be expected to go into spasms over a rumor, a discredited rumor, of the belligerent nature of somebody's contemplations; and we were not surprised when, the day after the publication of this dispatch, another was received to the effect that "the reports of trouble were untrue." Judging by the telegrams this morning from the same quarter, however, we should not wonder if trouble were brewing in California. Read the following from San Francisco, under date of Saturday last, and see if there are not grounds for it:

"There is general complaint among the gardeners of vegetables and fruits, the supply being greatly in excess of the demand. Baskets of plums and good peaches are sold for about two cents a pound, which will scarcely pay the cost of gathering and sending to market. Every day large quantities of fruits and vegetables are thrown away for the want of buyers."

Another item in the same dispatch announces that a very rich and extensive gold mining region has just been discovered in the San Francisco Mountains, and that the mines on the Colorado have all been deserted—the miners rushing off to the new golden fields. Now put these two facts against each other, and a true *casus belli* will easily be found. The confederated gardeners of the City of San Francisco have to sell their plums and peaches for two cents a pound, and throw away their fruits and vegetables, while the loyal miners in the mountains suffer untold agonies in their struggles to reap the crops from their new fields of gold. It is intolerable for both parties. We recommend that the gardeners arm themselves with their dirt-cheap plums, peaches and cabbage-heads, and the miners arm themselves with the nuggets which they get for the gathering, and that the two forces meet somewhere in the plain between the city and the mountains, and see whether or no an interchange of compliments will not result in securing the "rights" of each. As for the radicals who may wish to destroy the cause of the difficulty, by burning down all the peach and plum trees, and abolishing gold as a legal tender, we can only advise the Californians to eschew altogether such advice.

A Parti-Colored Battle.—A good deal of interest is associated with the battle in the Indian Territory, which has been imminent for some weeks past, and which has probably been fought by this time. We publish this morning an interesting account of the prospects of the battle, of the forces arrayed on either side, and of the respective officers in command. The commander of the rebels is one Steele, a renegade New-Yorker, and the Union commander is Gen. Blunt, well known for his battles, marches and victories in the Far West. The troops on either side will consist of the most notable mixture of colors and races that have yet fought during the war. There will be negroes, Indians, half-breeds, mulattoes and white men. The rebels are said to have about 10,000 men, of whom three-fourths are Indians, under command of Acting Brigadiers Sandy Walker, Stand Waitie, and Chili McIntosh. The remainder of their troops are Texans and nondescripts from Western Arkansas. The Union force consists of a Kansas regiment, a Colorado regiment, a negro regiment, and three Indian regiments, with artillery and cavalry—or less than 5,000 men. The Choctaws and Creeks are the principal rebel tribes, and the Cherokee is the principal loyal tribe; but it is believed the two Creek regiments will desert in mass to our side as soon as the battle commences. Before the war, the Cherokees were the richest community in the world, being highly civilized, having splendid farms, handsome towns and plenty of silver, and being presided over by that shrewd and loyal man, John Ross; but since the war began their lands have been desolated, their towns sacked, and the people beggared by the ravages of the rebels of all complexions.

Gen. Blunt was so placed that he would be compelled to attack the rebels, notwithstanding their superior force, and it was his purpose to cross the Arkansas River and begin the attack on Sunday last. We await for the result of this battle with great interest, and hope for success to our arms. If it be a victory for us, and if Blunt were reinforced, he would quickly make his appearance in Northern Texas.

The Security for the Rebel Loan.—The *Hibernian* brought the news that the great rebel cotton loan had declined on the London market to 35 per cent. discount, in spite of all the efforts of rebel sympathizers to sustain it. One effort of this kind was a letter from a Mr. McRae, agent for the loan, who states that the cotton purchased by the Confederate Government is some 500,000 bales, mainly in Georgia and Alabama, but some also in Eastern Mississippi, Northwestern Louisiana and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of planters from whom it was purchased, in warehouses 300 feet from other buildings. We take it, the object of this letter of Mr. McRae, was to convince the credulous that the successes of Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks should have little or no influence upon the rebel Loan, because but little of the cotton upon which it was based was in the immediate vicinity of that section of the Southwest where they were operating. But we are inclined to think that Mr. McRae's statement will be more than overpowered by the effect of a letter from Memminger, the Secretary of the rebel Treasury, which we published a day or two since, stating that the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson exposed to our forces all the cotton purchased by the rebel authorities in Mississippi and Louisiana, and that the rebel Generals should be instructed to destroy all of it which they could not preserve from our hands. Holders of the loan would undoubtedly be pleased to learn that the cotton is stored on the plantations in sheds three hundred feet from other buildings, but when they learn from Mr. Memminger that the planters will probably run away from the plantations, and therefore the rebel officers are instructed to burn all they cannot carry off, they will think there is probably some danger to it from fire. And lest they should console themselves with the thought that this applies only to what is in Mississippi and Louisiana, this letter of Mr. Memminger is accompanied by one from Mr. DeBow, in Alabama, to the Mobile *Advertiser*, informing the public in that State that this is the policy of the rebel Government, and that he had ceased to purchase cotton in Mississippi, whether Eastern or Western.

On the whole, if we had a friend who held any of this rebel loan, and we could get a word to him, we should advise him to "act as if he had heard some very bad news," and sell out before these letters of Memminger and DeBow were read in the London Stock market.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Accounts come, *via* Los Angelos, of the discovery of a very rich and extensive gold mining region in the San Francisco mountains, lying east of the Colorado River. The La Pas and other recently formed mining companies on the Colorado have been deserted for new mines. The latter are described as a New-California.

There is general complaint among the growers of vegetables and fruits—the supply being greatly in excess of the demand. Baskets of plums and excellent peaches are sold for about two cents a pound, which will scarcely pay the cost of gathering and sending to market. Every day large quantities of fruits and vegetables are thrown away for the want of buyers.

Sailed, 12th inst., ship *Golden Gate*, Delano, Callao, and 13th, ship *Triumphant*, Field, for do.

Affairs in St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF COL. CORNYN'S BODY—DEPARTURE OF GEN. OSTERHAUS, ETC.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 17.

The body of Col. Cornyn reached this city yesterday. His funeral takes place this afternoon, with appropriate military honors.

Gen. Osterhaus leaves this city to-day, to join his command in Mississippi.

The extensive tea and coffee establishment of Robert Charles was entirely consumed by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000, of which $20,000 is insured.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Reports of the Demoralization of Lee's Army.

Stuart's Cavalry Defeated by Deserters.

No Movement of the Rebels by Way of Dumfries.

THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

THE CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

MARKS, the deserter from LEE's army mentioned by us on Saturday, came down the valley by way of Staunton, Harrisonburgh and Strasburgh. He saw but few troops on the way. IMBODEN was at Strasburgh, He had two brigades of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The fight at Snickersville, was between detached portions of different regiments. Georgians and North Carolinians. They deserted, bringing with them their arms. They attacked STUART's cavalry at Snicker's Ferry, routed them, and succeeded in getting off to the mountains. The impression in the rebel army and among the citizens of the Shenandoah Valley is that the South must soon succumb and that the war is nearly over. MARKS saw about 100 soldiers—Georgians, North Carolinians, Alabamians and Texans—going on their way home, having openly deserted. The Blue Ridge Mountains are alive with stragglers and deserters, who have their arms with them. So numerous are they that in traveling along the mountain side they have actually made paths. The Provost guards stationed along the route are afraid to interfere with them on account of their numbers, save when traveling alone. The conscription is being rigidly enforced. Horses are selling at $2,000. All kinds of merchandise are extravagantly high. There is great suffering among the poorer classes. MARKS left LEE's army between Orange Court-house and the Rapidan. EWELL's corps was at Gordonsville. The rebel loss in the fight at Brandy Station was very severe. They acknowledged a defeat.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The Associated Press dispatch last night of a flank movement by LEE, was wholly erroneous. The corresponding move alleged to have been made by MEADE, was simply a change of camps for fresh water, customary and necessary in such very hot weather.

Advices received here to-night from the Army of the Potomac, state that artillery firing was heard early this morning in the direction of Dumfries, supposed to have been occasioned by our cavalry engaging STUART, who has a small force of his cavalry in that neighborhood.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Department, will go to-morrow to New-York to impart to the local administrators of internal revenue in that City, and subsequently in Philadelphia, the same system and energy which he has finally engrafted on the routine in Washington. The work in his bureau is all up, and that which belongs to his bureau is equally finished in every other department of the Treasury, on which his own has to depend.

GEN. MILROY.

The Court of Inquiry in Gen. MILROY's case, met to-day. The General offered in evidence his official report, and made a detailed explanation of the causes which lead to his precipitate retreat from Winchester.

THE LOSS OF THE RUTH.

Major BRINTON, who had charge of the money to pay the troops in the Southwest, which was on the steamer *Ruth*, burnt on the Mississippi lately, has asked for a Court of Inquiry. A gunboat guards the wreck, with two Paymasters in constant watch. It is thought that the money can he recovered, as it was packed in the original band cases, as it came from the Treasury.

ARIZONA.

The administrative officers of the Territory of Arizona will leave for their posts this week.

COMMISSIONS IN NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Surgeon CROSBY, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty on the Board for the examination of applicants for commissions in the negro regiments, *vice* Surgeon LAUB, relieved.

APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon JOHN WILSON, United States Volunteers, has been appointed Medical Inspector, *vice* Dr. JOSEPH K. BARNES, appointed Medical Inspector-General.

LAND FOR COLLEGES.

Advices have reached the General Land Office that the land for Agricultural and Mechanic Colleges, to which the State of Rhode Island was entitled under the recent act of Congress, has been assigned to "Bran University" of that State.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that the act of March 3, 1857, rules out "or cuts off" all indemnity for swamp lands under the Indemnity act of 1855, which were "not reported to that office prior to the date of that act," for the reason that the law is purely retrospective.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

According to a private letter received here, the article in the Raleigh *Standard* of the 31st of July, throwing the entire responsibility of the present war upon the Secessionists, denouncing the treachery of the Confederate Government, and asking for peace, &c., was written by the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons, and the President of the Governor's Council. It is further stated by the correspondent that Gov. VANCE approved of the publication of the article, copies of which have been furnished the President and members of the Cabinet.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

It was ascertained to day, on inquiry at the Bureau of the Commissary General of Prisoners, that it is proposed to exchange 18,000 of the paroled prisoners for the equal number the South has in its possession belonging to our armies. It is not known yet whether the arrangement is perfected.

NAVAL.

Acting Master FREDERICK D. STEWART, formerly of New-York, has been ordered to the command of the gunboat *Fuschia*.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Kennebec*, Capt. GARTON, arrived this morning from Newbern, N. C., with about 100 passengers, among whom was Col. BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

The United States mail steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. CANON, arrived early this morning from Baltimore. Among her passengers were Hon. A. W. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster-General; Hon. G. W. McClellan, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; C. F. McDonald, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and Hon. Green Adams and William Scott, officers of the Post-office Department.

On the 13th inst. the army gunboat *Smith Briggs* was discharged from service, as was announced. She was commanded by Capt. J. C. LEE, of the Ninety-ninth New-York regiment, and rendered efficient service during the battles on the Nansemond River and at Suffolk, last Spring. Gen. NAGLEE has restored Capt. LEE to the command of the *Smith Briggs*, as an army gunboat, again.

A BEVY OF GERMAN FESTIVALS.

THE SAENGERBUND FETE.

Music, Dancing and Illumination.

The grand concert and pic-nic of the German Saengerbund of this City, held yesterday, at Jones' Wood, was one of the most marked and delightful of the many pleasant festivals with which our Teutonic fellow-citizens have enlivened that favorite resort during the passing Summer. Notwithstanding the inclemant appearance of the morning, at 9 o'clock the members of the various singing clubs that compose the general Saengerbund, or Singers' Union assembled at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street—the headquarters of the Association—and were there joined by delegations of the Turners and other societies and military corps who proposed to participate in the *fête*. The procession, after due deliberation respecting the chances of the weather, finally marched off with flags and martial music, by way of the Bowery, Grand-street, Essex-street and Avenue A and Tenth-street, to the foot of the latter, on the East River, where the steamer *Magnolia* and the barge *Anna*, commanded by Capt. SCHNEIDER, afforded the throng conveyance to the place of disembarkation at "the Wood." In the procession marched the twelve clubs composing the Bund, viz.: The Allemania, the Colonia, the Euphonia, the Germania, the Uhland, the Mozart Verein, the Rheinishe, the Williamsburgh Saengerbund, the Liedertafel, the Lonely and the Schillerbund, headed by Wiegand's Band, with Company D, of the Fifth regiment New-York State National Guard, and Company I, of the Eleventh regiment N. Y. S. V., making in all some 1,200 persons, Col. HILLEBRAND Acting Grand Marshal.

About 2 P. M. the concert, vocal and instrumental, assisted chiefly by WIEGAND's celebrated band, commenced, and was conducted according to the following programme;

1. VERDI's Overture in "Nabucco."
2. ABT's Song to Fatherland; sung by the entire Saengerbund, with the band's accompaniment.
3. A pot pourri of German melodies, by WIEGAND's whole force.
4. "Wo Buesche stehn und Raeume," a rural ditty or *lied*, also sung by the whole bund.
5. KUEHNES' Festive March, and
6. The Warrior's Prayer—a magnificent martial chant, executed superbly by the bund, and deepened in effect by fine orchestral accompaniment.

After the close of the concert dancing commenced on the various handsomely decorated platforms of the grove, and was kept up in every form of graceful and hilarious movement that so distinguishes the Germans in all their merry-makings. It cannot be contested that they are most skillful and persevering dancers, as well as good soldiers and "jolly good fellows" generally. Toward evening the skies cleared and the mellow sunshine streamed richly over field and fell. At the approach of twilight no more magnificent ball-room than the wood and its green, leafy aisles and wide, smooth, grassy lawns, could be conceived, and the multitude, then largely augmented by the crowds that streamed to the spot by steamer and by every avenue of approach, redoubled the wildness of their gayety. The various sports of the younger folk, in which a vast amount of romping, tagging and kissing were achieved with apparent satisfaction, scarcely excelled the enthusiasm with which the elder people, parents and friends quaffed mine host SOMMERS' famous lager and wine, and demolished his substantial cheer. At night a universal illumination with colored lamps converted the scene into Fairyland, and with the jocund employ they gave to every hour the lads and lassies

"Thought nae long
'till morn."

We are glad to learn that this charming Festival has comfortably replenished the funds of the Saengerbund by several hundred dollars. It was computed on the ground, that 10,000 persons participated in the gay occasion.

The original date of the Festival was to have been the 13th of July, but it was postponed owing to the great riot.

Festival of the Suabian Saengerbund.

The old Suabian Saengerbund, of this City, had a fine pic-nic and Summer night's *fête* yesterday at the Cremorne Gardens, commencing at 3 P. M., which was largely attended by the German brave and fair. The festivities were diversified with limitless song and dancing, and protracted long past midnight.

Theodore Koerner—Proposed German Military Festival—Preliminary Meeting.

A general meeting, representing nearly every class of German social life in New-York, was held last evening at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, to adopt measures preliminary to a general participation in the great festival to be given in LANDMANN's Hamilton-park, on the 26th inst., when the monument to the German troops who fell at Cross Keys is to be inaugurated. The idea now entertained is to make that occasion, at one and the same time, commemorative of the death of THEODORE KOERNER, deceased Aug. 26, 1813, or just half a century ago. The call is so expressive that we translate from it an extract:

"THEODORE KOERNER, a soldier and a bard of freedom—his spirit survives forever in the hearts of all Germans.

Germans of America! Though far from Fatherland, forget not the faithful dead whose deeds and lays rejoiced you in your childhood. Assemble, then, Singers, Turners, Riflemen, ye German warriors of America, ye manufacturers, merchants, artisans, ye teachers with your pupils, ye parents with your children—crowd around this monument of our German soldiers and heroes, if you cannot around the graves of our dearly-prized dead; throng around a monument which, after the lapse of fifty years, on the same day, and far from Fatherland, is dedicated to the sons of Germany who fell in battle for their adopted country, and whose lips so often sang the stanzas of the noble and faithful departed bard, whose last sigh was: 'Father! I call thee!' Forget all party feeling, all political rancor; be united on the day which will celebrate the memory of KOERNER and of our brothers who fell at Cross Keys. Germans, come all! Carry to the monument garlands and laurel; sing to the dead a funeral song of our true poet, also dead, and let this day be a solemn one to us all, not to be forgotten."

The call was honored by a large assemblage of all parties and classes, and at a second meeting all the official and other arrangements for the occasion will be announced as interesting our whole German population.

Funeral of Commodore Morris, U. S. N.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

The final honors to the remains of the lamented MORRIS, whose death and services have been announced in the TIMES, were paid yesterday morning by a large concourse of relatives and friends. The Commodore died at the house of his nephew, No. 155 East Twelfth-street, at which place the preliminary services were held at an early hour in the morning.

At 10½ o'clock the funeral procession was formed, and in the following order marched slowly through Twelfth-street to Second-avenue, and thence to Stuyvesant-square, until it reached Dr. TYNG's Church:

Guard of Marines, with reversed arms, under command of Sergt. LAWLER.
Band of the *North Carolina*.
Seamen from the *Hatteras*.
The Coffin on the shoulders of four Sailors.
The Pall-Bearers, Rear-Admiral Farragut, Commander Radford, Commodore Jenkins, Commodore Eagle, Commodore Palmer, Capt. Smith, Capt. Drayton, Capt. Steedman.
The Mourners.
Friends and Citizens generally.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the church, the solemn service for the dead was read.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then delivered an eloquent tribute of love and respect to the memory of the deceased. He alluded in unstudied terms to the character of the deceased as a Christian and as a friend, whose head and heart and fortune were ever at the service of those whom he esteemed; to his varied labors in the service of his country, and the dislike he exhibited for places of ease or safety during the nation's peril; to his many excellencies of social life, and the marked success which has attended his professional career. Within a short period, he said, four members of the family had been buried from this church—a father, mother, brother, and last, the object of this sad assemblage.

At the conclusion of the burial service, the coffin was opened, that a final look might be taken of the deceased, after which, in the above order, the procession left the church and proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery.

Of the surviving male members of the MORRIS family, Hon. ROBERT MORRIS, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, was present. Nearly all the officers attached to the New-York station were present in full uniform. Amongst them were Admiral PAULDING, Commodore RADFORD, Capt. DRAYTON, Capt. WORDEN, Capt. PALMER of the flag-ship *Hartford*, the Commander of the steamer *Richmond*, the Commander of the iron-clad battery *Lehigh*, the Doctor of the New-York navy station, Capt. MEADE, of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and several other officers of note. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order enjoining all the commanders of all the naval stations, the Commander-in-Chiefs of squadrons and the Captains of vessels to fire minute guns on a specified day, in deference to the memory of the deceased.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A Shoddy Mill Destroyed—Fifteen Female Operatives Burnt to Death.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 17.

Information reached here this afternoon of the destruction by fire of HURST's shoddy mill at Cohoes, and the burning to death of fifteen of the female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left the girls were the windows. Some were so terror-stricken that they abandoned themselves to their fate and perished in the building. Others fell from the windows into the fire below; and many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. Twenty-five are missing, fifteen of whom are reported to have been burned to death.

Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard.

The order for the parade of this regiment on Wednesday morning is countermanded, as will be seen by the following order. The members will meet at the Armory to-morrow evening in full fatigue, with one day's rations.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—The order issued for the parade of this regiment on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., is hereby countermanded.

In obedience to division and brigade orders of this date, this regiment will assemble at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., in full fatigue, with haversacks, and one day's rations. By order, Col. CHARLES ROOME.

A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

Homeward Bound Regiments.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Fourth Massachusetts and the Twenty-eighth Maine regiments arrived here on Sunday, and left immediately for home.

The Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiment arrived on Sunday afternoon, and left at 10 o'clock in the evening for home.

All went *via* the New-York Central Railroad.

Five soldiers died in the hospital here yesterday; two of the Fifteenth New-Hampshire, two of the Sixteenth New-Hampshire, and one of the Twenty-sixth Maine regiment.

Mysterious Cannonading.

Capt. WEST, of the British brig *Mountaineer*, arrived yesterday from Cow Bay, (Cape Breton,) reports: On the 8th inst., in lat. 42°, lon. 67°, heard a heavy cannonading; it lasted two hours, and appeared as if an engagement was going on. There was a dense fog at the time, and he could not see any distance.

Steamboat Explosion.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, Saturday, Aug. 15.

A little steamer just built here, while on her trial trip, yesterday, exploded her boiler at Barrows, Landing. SAMUEL W. BARROW, her builder, was instantly killed, and ten others were scalded and otherwise injured, some of them fatally.

Return of Troops—Departure of Conscripts.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 17.

The Fourth Massachusetts regiment arrived to-day from Port Hudson.

Twelve hundred drafted soldiers embarked from Long Island, Boston Harbor, to-day, on the steamer *Forrest City*, to join the Army of the Potomac.

The Draft in Buffalo, Etc.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 17.

The draft in this district, the Thirtieth, was completed on Saturday without the least difficulty.

Drafting for the Thirty-first District commences in Dunkirk to-day. No difficulty is appreheaded.

The Coast Defences of Maine.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, Aug. 17.

The erection of two batteries for defending our harbor was commenced to-day by the Government. They are to consist of earthworks, mounting rifled 32 pounders.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—During the squall on Sunday, Mr. BRADY, of Navy-street, Brooklyn, witnessed the capsizing of a yacht in Gowanus Bay, and nobly went to the assistance of those who clung to her. After hard labor for an hour, he succeeded in rescuing four young men, who were very nearly exhausted.

[Advertisement.]

INDIANS! INDIANS!!—It might be known he'd do it. BARNUM has secured the Indians which arrived here Sunday, and is showing them up to his visitors, and half the town is already agog to see those native inhabitants of the Western wilds. They are the real Simon Pures, the genuine red-skins. But see BARNUM's advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year. $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 3 doors below Broome-st. ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Parson's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats. The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT, NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes the most beautiful black or brown instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Oriental Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 Fourth-av., near Cooper Union, should be visited by everybody. Elegant apartments for Ladies. Open to both Gentlemen and Ladies from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Who Minds a Cold?

It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way. And yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

Is any inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. Jayne's Expectorant effects a speedy cure by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing manners are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation, in all parts of the world, for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by agents and druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

CROFTS—CHANDLESS.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, at St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Mr. Thomson, WILLIAM ELLIOTT CROFTS, of New-York, and ANNE THERESA, daughter of the late John Chandless, Esq., of Lombard-st., London, Eng.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday, Aug. 17, after a long and painful illness, PETER CRAWFORD, aged 65 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of his sons and son-in-law, J. B. Archer, also the members of Washington Chapter, No. 2, order of United Americans, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 Varick-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARTER.—In South Norwalk, on Sunday, Aug. 16, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES C. CARTER, in the 36th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Milburn, N. J., for interment.

COLE.—In Tappantown, Rockland County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Aug. 16, ANN M. SHATZEL, wife of Rev. Isaac D. Cole, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tappantown, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 9¼ A. M.; returning, leave Tappantown at 3½ P. M.

COONEY.—MAY, youngest daughter of Peter E. and and Alice Cooney, aged 1 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

May her soul rest in peace.

☞ Dublin (Ireland) papers please copy.

FAIRCHILD.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Monday, Aug. 17, MARIA WADE, daughter of Jarvis M. and Mary L. Fairchild, aged 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. H. L. Norris, Port Richmond, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Boats leave the foot of Dey-st., at 9¼ o'clock.

FAY.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, of diphtheria, IRA M. FAY, aged 26 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father-in-law, A. Hedenberg, No. 36 New-st, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GULAGER.—In New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Aug. 16, HENRY GULAGER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. A train leaves the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 11½ A. M., for New-Rochelle.

HOOVER.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, LOUISE BETTS, infant daughter of Joseph B. and Almy M. Hoover.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of 156th-st. and 11th-av., Audubon-park.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, JANE HAIGHT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M, without further invitation.

HART.—The funeral of the late HENRY J. HART, will take place from the Wooster-st. Synagogue, between Spring and Prince sts., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., to which his relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAND.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 14, Capt. JOSEPH H. HAND, aged 70 years.

☞ New-London and Greenport papers please copy.

JACKSON.—In Woodbury, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH H. JACKSON, daughter of Samuel T. and Martha W. Jackson, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—In Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, WILLARD, youngest son of Samuel T. and Angeline M. Knapp, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, for which carriages will be in waiting at Desbrosses-st. Ferry, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 19.

MARVIN.—In Lexington, Ky., HENRY HOWARD, third son of Charles R. Marvin, of Brooklyn, of typhoid fever, contracted before Vicksburgh.

Further notice will be given of the funeral services.

POLLOCK.—On Monday, Aug. 17, ELIZABETH POLLOCK, aged 13 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 19, from the residence of her father, John K. Pollock, No. 290 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STACEY.—At Aubrey Farm, near Geneva, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 13, of typhoid fever, ANNA LAWLER, daughter of the late James G. Stacey, in the 29th year of her age.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, JANE H., wife of James A. Stevens.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Marshall, No. 85 Sullivan-st.

SCHENCK.—At his residence, in Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, Aug. 16, ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN SCHENCK, aged 31 years.

Funeral service will be held in Trinity Church, Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—In English Neighborhood, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 16, MARGARET C. WILLIAMSON, the only surviving daughter of Margaret and the late Alfred Williamson in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, English Neighborhood, N. J.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock M., EMMA, youngest daughter of John J. and Emma Whiting, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 105 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 17, FREDERIC S., youngest son of Henry C. and Ada A. Webb, aged 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 56 Elliott-place.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 435.—Aug. 17, 1863.
66, 73, 62, 37, 8, 39, 29, 35, 74, 70, 10, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 436.—Aug. 17, 1863.
56, 33, 37, 73, 68, 4, 6, 29, 16, 66, 46, 57, 7, 42, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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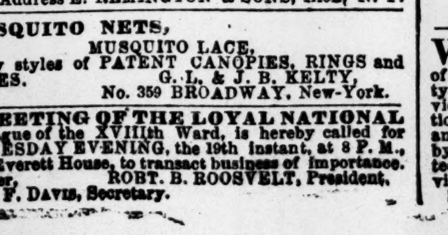


ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL League of the XVIIIth Ward, is hereby called for WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 8 P. M., at the Everett House, to transact business of importance. By order, ROBT. B. ROOSVELT, President.

EDW. F. DAVIS, Secretary.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

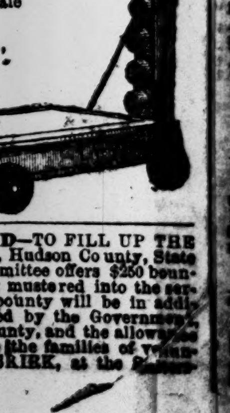
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

CATARRH.

The Daily TIMES of TO-MORROW will contain the first of a series of letters on Catarrh, its causes, symptoms and effects, by Dr. LIGHTHILL, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, author of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness, its causes and prevention."

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES.
USED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.



Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply. Adapted to every branch of business. At wholesale and retail.
R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., Opposite Astor House.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED—TO FILL UP THE quota of Bayonne Township, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey. The Town Committee offers $250 bounty to volunteers upon their being mustered into the service of the Government. This bounty will be in addition to the bounty of $402 offered by the Government, and to $50 offered by Hudson County, and the allowance by the State of $6 per month to the families of volunteers. Apply to Maj. VAN BUSKIRK, at the Saltersville Hotel.

SALTERSVILLE, Aug. 14, 1863.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1842. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

MUNN & CO'S
PATENT OFFICES
ESTABLISHED 1842

During the past twenty years, Messrs. MUNN & Co., in connection with the publication of the WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, (the only paper devoted to the Mechanic Arts in the country,) have acted as Attorneys for procuring letters patent in the United States and all foreign countries.

They would state that they have acted, during this period, as agents for more than

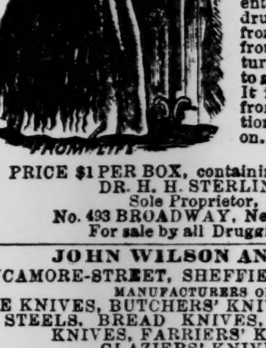
TWENTY THOUSAND INVENTORS!

In fact, they have become identified with the whole brotherhood of inventors and patentees, at home and abroad. Thousands of inventors for whom they have taken patents have addressed to them most flattering testimonials; and the wealth that has inured to the inventors whose patents were secured through their office, and afterward illustrated in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would amount to many millions of dollars!

Messrs. MUNN & CO. never had a more efficient corps of draughtsmen and specification writers than those employed at present; and they are prepared to attend to patent business of all kinds, in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

For further information, send for a pamphlet which contains the Patent Laws of the United States, and much other valuable information of importance to inventors and all others who own patent property. Also pamphlets of information furnished regarding the Patent Laws of all foreign countries.

For further particulars address MUNN & CO., No 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING.
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

JOHN WILSON AND SON,
SYCAMORE-STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOE KNIVES, BUTCHERS' KNIVES, BUTCHERS' STEELS, BREAD KNIVES, CURRIERS' KNIVES, FARRIERS' KNIVES, GLAZIERS' KNIVES, PALETTE KNIVES, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

Most buyers of the above class of goods will be aware that Messrs. John Wilson and Son have had a special Agency for the sale of their Manufactures in the United States and Canada, through the medium of a House of which the founder of their Firm, Mr. John Wilson, was, for many years, a principal partner. That Partnership terminated, so far as Mr. Wilson was concerned, in 1819; and Messrs. John Wilson and Son beg respectfully to inform their friends and buyers generally, that the Agency, also has now ceased, and it is not their intention to appoint another; but they hope for a continuance of their orders, either through the House referred to, or through other Houses, with most or all of which Messrs. Wilson and Son have done business for a number of years.

The Business of Messrs. John Wilson and Son was established in the year 1750, and it is their determination, regardless of expense, to maintain the superior excellence of their manufactures, and thereby sustain the high reputation which they have for so long a period enjoyed.

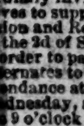
Messrs. JOHN WILSON AND SON invite special attention to the MARKING of their Goods. No ARTICLE is of their manufacture but such as is Stamped with their Corporate Trade Mark—(※※◇) "Four Peppercorns and a Diamond")—IN ADDITION TO THE NAME, in one of the following forms:

I. WILSON ※◇ | ※◇ I. WILSON REFINED STEEL | ※◇ I. WILSON WARRANTED
※◇ I. WILSON WARRANTED | ※◇ I. WILSON SHEAR STEEL

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.



METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Made of corrugated brass. Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular. J. W. WESTON, Agent, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE THIRD WARD.—The undersigned Committee of the above Ward appointed by the Republican Association, most cordially invite all citizens who agree and pledge themselves to support the candidates to be selected by the Union and Republican Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 3d of September, to come and enroll their names in order to participate in the selection of Delegates and Alternates to said Convention. The Committee will be in attendance at No. 272 Greenwich-street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of this week, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

S. N. LE COMTE,
JOS. D. COSTA,
W. H. COHEN,
WM. McMONAGLE,
LOUIS PORTNER,
Committee.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

GEORGE W. JAQUES, GEORGE E. KASMIRE, Secretaries.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN. OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS. Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

SCHENECTADY AND CATSKILL RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. The amount of stock to be subscribed in the City of New-York is $600,000. In case of excess of subscription in the City beyond that amount, the distribution will be pro rata among the subscribers in New-York.

This road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that via Albany, is twelve miles by rail and thirty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the overslaugh and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to Lake Erie, north from Lake Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river travel of one hundred and ten miles, with ample depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Contractors of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO a slate-quarry, situate at Fairhaven, Vt., of great extent and richness, the stone UNFADING, rendering it superior to the other quarries yet discovered in this country, and possessed of remarkable advantages of location. It has been partially and skillfully worked; has an established reputation; can with a small outlay be put into extensive and complete operation, and is susceptible of yielding the amplest supplies for all the purposes for which slate is used, viz.: roofs, flagging, table-tops, billiard-beds, mantels, flooring, shelves, tanks, ashler, &c., &c., for all which the stone of this quarry is in great request. The immensely increased demand for slate has placed the quarries of the country many months behind orders, and brought even poor slate freely into market. This quarry is offered for sale on terms which cannot fail to yield most lucrative returns, whether worked by tenants, or the proprietor, by an association or corporation. For particulars, including working estimates, special charter, and other statistics, apply to VAN BUREN & PECK. Counsel for the Proprietor, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—New-York, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT, AMOS R. ENO, JOHN J. PHELPS, ISAAC N. PHELPS, WILLIAM V. BRADY, JOHN CASWELL, PARAN STEVENS, O. DE FOREST GRANT, and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE, PAUL S. FORBES, BENJAMIN H. HATTON, ELISHA RIGGS, LEONARD W. JEROME, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, WATERTOWN, Aug. 15, 1863.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. H. ALEXANDER, jr., Springfield, Massachusetts, and at this office. Signed, R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, fifteen Bonds, numbered as follows: 267, 177, 56, 428, 266, 495, 67, [illegible]7, 208, 565, 490, 480, 561, 358 and 129 for redemption at the office of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, where they will be paid at par and interest, on presentation before Nov. 1, 1863, after which time interest will cease. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, L. H. MEYER, Trustees.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road. NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED TO the Milwaukee and Mississippi, La Crosse and Milwaukee and Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Companies wanted. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, 67 William-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DRAFT! DRAFT!—ANY PERSON PAYING $100 can secure a substitute or $300 in case he is drafted. Apply to the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 62 William-st. The books will close on Wednesday at 10 A. M., for the City.

AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK, Auctioneer's Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, MULES, FAT OXEN, WORKING CATTLE, DRY AND MILCH COWS, PONIES, DONKEYS AND IMPORTED SWINE, CARRIAGES, LIGHT AND TEAM WAGONS, OX AND HORSE CARTS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE SETS OF HARNESS AND SADDLES, HORSE-POWERS, CIDER-MILL, LARGE HAY-CUTTERS, FARMING TOOLS and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863, At 10 A. M., rain or shine. At WARREN LELAND'S HIGHLAND FARM, Two miles from Rye and Port Chester Depots, New-Haven Railroad, four miles from White Plains Depot, Harlem Railroad. Conveyances to and from depots to place of sale.

The property to be sold consist in part of 25 carriage, farm, team and saddle horses, 6 team and farm Western mules, 10 working and fat cattle, 7 dry and milch cows, 1 bull, 3 ponies, 2 donkeys, pure blood, imported Suffolk swine, male and female; 1 and 2 horse rockaways, 2 carriages, 2 team wagons, 1 business wagon, 2 light wagons, 4 ox-carts, 1 two-horse sledge, 2 horse carts, 3 sets team harness, 2 sets light harness, 1 set single harness, 3 sets cart harness and 2 saddles. 1 wine press, 1 cider mill, thrashing machine, union mower, horse rakes, 1 double and 1 single horse power machine, 1 wood sawing machine, 1 horse power; 1 hand hay cutter, and large lot of modern farming tools. Also a lot of household furniture. Terms cash, Bankable funds.

For catalogues of sale apply at the Highland Farm, Metropolitan Hotel, and Bulkley & Fink's office, New-York. Also at the Post-office, Railroad depots, Rye and adjoining towns.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES, SHOE THREAD, PAPER, SODA ASH, DRUGS & MEDICINES, &c., &c.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, LEAD, BRANDY, HATS AND CAPS, ARMS AND AMMUNITION, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public puction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. Aug. 11, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (For account of whom it may concern,)

50 shs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co. each $100

50 New-Jersey Central Railroad Co. each 100

OFFICE OF THE DEL., LACK. & WST'RN R. R. Co., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., private stock of liquors; a few demijohns strictly prime and pure quality, viz: 5 demijohns, 5 gallons each, dark Otard, Dupuy & Co., brandy; 5 gallons pale brandy, 5 demijohns old Holland gin. The samples will be drawn and the liquor delivered from its present location; is warranted in every way.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds. DANIEL G. THOMAS, M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HOWLAND Propose to take into their family six children, between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of morally and physically.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND will continue her Day School for children, as heretofore. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS HOWLAND will also receive a class of young ladies during a few hours of each day for instruction in the usual English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAVENS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 250 MADISON-AV., Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAYS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 224 MADISON-AV., Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 32 West 18th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. (Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.") N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET. The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL.—NO. 181 WEST FOURTEENTH-street, corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. HOLDEN M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 63 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 25. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, P. B. HULSE, Woodbury, Conn.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON. The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 130 Broadway, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man, purposes to open a small private School, on Sept. 14, at 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway. Mr. MORRIS may be addressed till Sept. 6, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; after that time at the School as above, and Circulars with terms, references, &c., will be sent on application.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BAY Ridge, one mile from Fort Hamilton. Number of pupils limited to ten. French and Spanish spoken in the house. Circulars to be had at Appleton's Bookstore. For particulars, address Prof. GEO. TREGENT, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—NO. 147 MADison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 17. French boarding and day school for young ladies. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD née de Rochefermoy.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE." OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO, An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO, A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only. LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer. OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1863.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO, A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order, RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earning of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—A GOLD WATCH, Cornell, maker, London, No. 6,503—lever movement. Above reward will be paid at Held's Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard-st. No questions asked.

FOUND.—U. S. COUPONS. APPLY TO G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—SLATE-STONE MANtels, roofing slate, billiard beds, blackboards, tileing, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE COMPANY, No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 28th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 8½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract. S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.

Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.

A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.

A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.

Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.

Building house for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.

New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863. CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863, for the purchase by the Corporation of:

Two lots of ground within the area bounded by Ludlow, Rivington, Forsyth and Hester streets, for the erection thereon of a Station-house for the Tenth Precinct Police.

Proposals, in addition to the price, should contain a diagram of the property offered, giving dimensions and locality, also the character of improvements, if any.

Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made in cash, on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller. CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 15, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS—Gas or Kerosene. No. 1.—Holding one quart of water, for sick room and nursery, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this and other cities. Nos. 2, 3 and 4.—Holding two, three and four quarts of water respectively, with their accompaniments, are so arranged as to cook three or four different articles at one time. At the present price of Kerosene a meal for five or six persons may be prepared at a cost of less than one cent. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR, FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, TENDER FEET, &c.—Twenty-five and 50 cents per box.—For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. Briggs' modern curative. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box. Corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., cured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, practical chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

THOSE DELIGHTFUL CANTERING HORSES—For out-door exercise and amusement, run rapidly along the road propelled by the weight of the rider, and directed by the bridle. The boys and girls are delighted with them. Sold by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

A LADY LIVING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN wishes to take two little girls to board and educate. There are no children in the house. Can give the highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR FRENCH, GERman, Drawing and Music; also for the CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS and MILITARY DRILL. N. B.—All SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES and FAMILIES supplied with accomplished TEACHERS, at the NATIONAL TEACHER'S INSTITUTE and AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, New-York. RICE & ANDREWS.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.—An American, much experienced, with honorary degree from Yale College, and formerly in U. S. Engineers, desires to correspond; teaches infantry, artillery, broad and small sword, and bayonet, cornet and bugle; fully up with the times; also mathematics and English. Address C. J. M., Stratford, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS FULL OR PARTIAL engagement; is largely experienced as a literary contributor, organist, singer, copyist, teacher of English, French, music, drawing, painting; has a file of testimonials from distinguished persons. Summer terms low. Box No. 20 Union-square Post-office, No. 831 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER, &c.—WANTED, by a young lady of experience, a situation either as assistant teacher in a school or as governess in a family; is qualified to teach all the branches of an English education, also Latin and French; references given and required. Address J. W. M., No. 248 Pearl-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Sixth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Sixth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

("Signed") ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Sixth District of the State of New-York, is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the 1st Sub-district, 1,100 men; to the 2d, 794; to the 3d, 1,181.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-districts with fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, ("Signed") JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 185 6th-av., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.:

First Sub-District—Ninth Ward.

Second Sub-District—Fifteenth Ward.

Third Sub-District—Sixteenth Ward

No excuses for exemption will be heard until due notice shall have been given. JAMES W. FARR, Captain and Provost-Marshal Sixth District of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for opening Central Park, confirmed February five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend. TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard. GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice. PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice. ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice. PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend. TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital $300,000.

Surplus over $200,000. Assets over $500,000.

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring nonparticipation policies. ROBERT G. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

$500.—FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON ACquainted with Singer's Sewing Machine, and wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, can hear of an opportunity by addressing J. D., Brooklyn City Post-office, for one week. Work plenty, profits liberal; terms cash.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—The article of great demand and universal necessity, sure in its operation, cheaply made and affording extremely large profits; one of the best chances to make money fast and safely. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $10,000, to join the advertiser in a well established mercantile business down town; druggist or grocer preferred; should be a religious man. Address, with references, J. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st. near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.
No. 10 Gramercy Park, June 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that EDWARD A. MESSENGER has no business relations with the firm of T. & H. MESSENGER.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; if not permanently engaged would sew in families by the day; understands family sewing. Can be seen at No. 74 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in a boarding-house or hotel; the best of reference given as to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 271 3d-av., near 22d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 248 Thompson-st., next door to the candy store, for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A REspectable English Protestant person, with the best of references, wishes a situation as above; will be found a very efficient person. Can be seen at No. 12 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family, or would do fine washing and chamber work; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 176 17th st., between 1st and 2d av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, WILLING girl, a situation as nurse; is kind and attentive to children; wages $6. Also, by a girl of 15, a situation to wait on table, or mind a baby and make herself generally useful; wages $3. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A VERY INTELLIGENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, and is capable of hearing children's lessons; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., rear, for two days.

AS WAITING MAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a nice respectable French Protestant girl; is a competent hair-dresser and waiting-maid; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 377 1st-av., third floor, back room, between 22d and 23d sts.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY, OF pleasing manners, would like to wait in a store or first-class saloon; good recommendations. Call at No. 169 East Houston-st., in the store.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a capable young woman who is a neat sewer; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can seen at No. 294 7th-av., northwest corner 29th-st.; entrance in 29th-st.

AS WASHER, IRONER, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as a good washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry maker; the best City reference given. Apply at No. 109 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG German woman, to take the entire charge of two children; would be willing to teach the German language grammatically, and to do plain sewing in a private family. Call at No. 7 2d-av., between Houston and 1st sts., first floor.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, in the grocery or any other mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give first-class City reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as salesman or general clerk in any good mercantile business, grocery preferred, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Employment Office, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a young man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability. Address J. K., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man of long experience in the business; has lived with families of the highest standing in society in the City; can give several years' City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; has three years' recommendation from his last employer; understands the driving and taking care of horses and carriages. Address THOMAS, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young single man as coachman; in addition, would not object to the care of a cow; best City reference given. Address W. C., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted, by a single Protestant man, as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom; willing to make himself useful, with good references for the City or country. Call or address No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a Protestant man who understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 113 West 15th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom; good City reference given; no objections to go to the country. Apply to John McDonald, No. 66 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. JAMES M. CARDEN.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young (Protestant) man who understands his business thoroughly; best of City references. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman and groom, who well understands his business and who has no objection to city or country. Address J. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as gardener and farmer by a Scotchman and wife, who can produce the highest reference as to character and capability. Address R. M., No. 93 Beaver-st., in care of Mr. McGee.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet, or to take care of an invalid; has lived in that capacity nine years; reference to distinguished physicians and private families. Apply for two days to Dr. LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER IN A private family, a situation. The advertiser has lived with credit in the first families in New-York, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to J. MORRIS, cor. University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

AS NIGHT WATCHMAN.—WANTED, A SITuation as night watchman for a hotel, by an experienced man, who thoroughly understands the business and can give good reference. Address WATCHMAN, care of the Mercantile Advertising Office, No. 266 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a cook, washer and ironer, also a chambermaid to assist in the washing and ironing, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 East 28th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FRENCH OR German gardener; good wages; but must be first-class. Apply to Box No. 3,506 Post-office, giving correct direction where to be seen.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business thoroughly and can furnish testimonials as to character and ability. Address T, Box No. 1,867 L. P. O.

A SALESMAN WANTED.—A SALESMAN IN our Chandelier department; none but one fully acquainted with this branch of the business need apply.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

AN ENTRY CLERK—WANTED, AN EXPErienced entry clerk in a dry goods jobbing house. Address Box 2,322, with terms and references.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG HEALTHY wet nurse for a child two months old. Apply on the corner of New-York-avenue and St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn.

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE want 1,000 good, experienced hands, to make cloaks. 50 good seamstresses, who thoroughly understand their business, we will give good pay, and an immediate and steady job. Also, 80 experienced hands, to run Grover & Baker's sewing-machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory of ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway, rear entrance.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTER'S OFFICE, AN experienced accountant and correspondent. A middle-aged man accustomed to British currency preferred. Address, stating prior occupations, references, and salary required. Z. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

JEWELERS WANTED.—TWO FIRST-class jewelers may hear of a situation where they will receive good wages and steady employment; one must understand engraving. Address or apply to W. P. GANNETT, Manufacturing Jeweler, No. 4 Cornhill-court, Boston.

WANTED—A MAN ON A FARM IN WESTchester County, to do farm work; one who is acquainted with the business may find steady employment by calling at 234 Broadway, between 10 and 12 o'clock M.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the Upholstery business, to take charge of the female hands employed in that department. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods Store. Salary fifty dollars the first year. Address Box 751 Post-office.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD CLOAK HANDS. APply at entrance of store on 9th-st., to
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS can find steady employment by applying to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 9th-st.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin, from ....$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50
Steerage—With superior accommodations $30
☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Sept. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin .... $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $126
Second Cabin 88
Steerage 25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Wednesday.
Passage, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW ....Saturday ....Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON ....Saturday ....Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE .....Saturday ....Sept. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	99	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.
WILLARD HAWES AND OTHERS against JOHN R. GRAHAM AND OTHERS.
In pursuance of a decretal order made in this action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1863, I will expose for sale, in one lot, through Messrs. PELLS & CO., Auctioneers, at No. 340 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one ten foot veneer cutting machine and the fixtures appertaining thereto, consisting of two knives, twenty-four screws, three wrenches, grinding apparatus, one crane with hoisting apparatus complete, and the patterns by which said veneer cutting machine was made and extended from eight to ten feet.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1863.
JAS. BRUCE, Receiver.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.
DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.
All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted therefor to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.
It is the intention of the owner of said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.
R. HAMILTON, Attorney for
DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
George W. Sergeant, of the town of Amboy, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August —, 1863. Creditors to appear before Hon. John C. Churchill, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the City of Oswego, on the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
S. CROMWELL,
au4-law10wTu Attorney for Insolvent, Camden, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Treasurer..Mr. W. A. MOORE | Leader..Mr. MOLLENHAUER
Open at 7½; begin at 8 o'clock.

This popular place of amusement has been entirely
CLEANSED AND RENOVATED,
and will open for the Fall and Winter season on
MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1863,
on which occasion
MRS. D. P. POWERS,
The Great American Actress,
will make her first appearance in this City since her
RETURN FROM EUROPE,
in an entirely original drama, written expressly for her in London, by the late Charles Selby, Esq., and entitled
NATALIE;
OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE,
which will be produced with
NEW SCENERY,
by Messrs. C. J. Hawthorn, W. Wallack and assistants, and
NEW MUSIC,
by the orchestra, which has been considerably augmented, under the direction of
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
Mrs. BOWERS will be supported by the following eminent performers:
Mrs. ANNA COWELL,
Leading lady of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. M. A. LINGHAM,	Mr. CHARLES HALE,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,	Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. FRANK REA,	Mr. T. E. MORRIS,
Mr. H. RUSSELL,	Mr. W. H. RILEY,
Mrs. H. BLAND,	Mrs. J. R. SCOTT.

will be presented for the second time.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, AUG. 18,
AN ORIGINAL DRAMA,
in a prologue and three acts, by the late Charles Selby, Esq., written expressly for Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and entitled
NATALIE;
OR,
THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.
The scenery, costumes and tableaux from sketches by Mr. James Schouberg.
CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.
Carrier, Deputy Department of Cantal...Mr. T. E. Morris
Lamberty, his Colleague ....Mr. H. Russell
Count de Vallency, a Vendean Nobleman..
Mr. M. A. Lingham
Simeon, a Jacobin—an agent of Carrier's..Mr. Frank Rea
Madame de Boncœur ....Mrs. J. R. Scott
NATALIE JOURDAIN ....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA.
Count de Vallency, a Refugee ....Mr. M. A. Lingham
Sir Whiffleton Whiffles, a Town Gentleman..
Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mr. Rochfort, an English gentleman....Mr. W. H. Riley
Nathaniel, a confidential servant......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jeremiah Knags, a Tailor ....Mr. Charles Hale
Mrs. Dalrymple, a fashionable widow..Mrs. Anna Cowell
Mrs. Knags ....Mrs. H. Bland
MRS. ROCHFORT ....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
THE PROLOGUE—NANTES, 1793.
"THE REIGN OF TERROR."
SCENE 1—The Revolutionary Tribunal—The Murder of the Innocents—Carrier and his Colleague at work—Simeon makes another haul—Natalie Jourdain—Carrier incensed—The meeting of the Convention. SCENE 2—The Old Chateau—Madame de Boncœur saves her master's life, and baffles Simeon—The escape of the Count and capture of Simeon and his followers. SCENE 3—The Harbor of Nantes. (W. Wallack)—The Noyades—Natalie, condemned to death, is saved by the Count de Vallency, who claims her from the Republic as his Bride—The Marriage Certificate—"The Red Ink of the Revolution will never fade. It will last till the Day of Judgment"—The Count falls into the hands of Simeon—"Remember, Natalie, you are my wife"—The Death Barge of the Loire—Tableau.
THE DRAMA—ENGLAND.
"THE NIGHT BEFORE THE STORM."
ACT I—1803.
SCENE—The Villa, (C. J. Hawthorn.)—Mrs. Dalrymple's monody on country monotony—Mr. and Mrs. Knags' family jars—Nathaniel, the faithful servant, and his budget of news—The Letter—Mrs. Dalrymple's curiosity is ungratified—The disclosure, which brings a retrospect—Mrs. Knags and Jealousy—The Ladder and the Appointment—Nathaniel's fears for the morrow!
ACT II.
THE NEXT DAY.
"THE BURSTING OF THE STORM."
SCENE 1—Interior of the villa, (C. J. Hawthorne)—Mrs. Rochfort prepares to meet her visitors—Sir Whiffleton Wiffles and Mrs. Dalrymple study botany—The Count de Vallency asserts his rights, whilst Mrs. Rochfort appeals to his generosity—The noble resolution of the Count, and his departure—Sir Whiffleton follows his friend, Nathaniel on the watch. SCENE 2—Mr. Knags' place of business—Jeremiah jealous and Mrs. Knags indignant—The power of argument—Arrival of Mr. Rochfort—The intended surprise. SCENE 3—Exterior of the villa. (C. J. Hawthorne)—Mrs. Knags comes home late—Nathaniel admits her and gives her good advice—Mr. Knags brings Mr. Rochfort home and leads him into danger—Nathaniel's fatal error—Tableau.
ACT III.
ENGLAND. 1806.
"MEMORY OF THE PAST."
SCENE—The Cottage near the sea—Mrs. Knags lends her aid to the Count de Vallency—Sir Whiffleton Wiffles and Mrs. Dalrymple in new characters—The Count's visitors—Startling news—Mrs. Rochfort is appealed to in vain—The retrospect—"The Picture of the Past"—The awakening—The Count receives his reward, and Mrs. Rochfort finds rest.

IRVING HALL—EVERY NIGHT.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
The most wonderful exhibition of the age,
Reproducing photographic and steroscopic views,
TWENTY-FIVE FEET SQUARE,
of all celebrated places and statuary in the world.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO THE Fishing Banks.—Capt. RICHARD YATES, Pilot. The first-class commodious steamer WILLIAM KENT will leave on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, as follows: 30th-st. N. R., 9:15 A. M.; Spring-st. N. R., 9:25 A. M.; Pier 4 N. R., 9:35 A. M. Wallace's brass and cotillion band will furnish the music for the occasion. Bait, lines, and refreshments to be obtained on board. Fare $1 for the excursion.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE sidewheel steamboats NORTH SHORE and GOV. KING, and the barges ANNA, RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—AND THE HIGHest bounty paid, at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany-st., up stairs. Those wishing to go will find it to their advantage to call and see us. THOMAS LEWIS, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ....Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE COUNTRY!
Begin at 8; conclude at 10:40.
TUESDAY, Aug. 18, 1863, and every evening.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
In consequence of previous arrangements, Mr. Wheatley regrets to announce the
CONCLUDING NIGHTS
of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which, for the last
THREE MONTHS,
has crowded this magnificent temple of the drama with
DELIGHTED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
Mr. COLLINS.
Last week but one of his engagement.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
with the songs "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WILLIAM WHEATLEY
as CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
The Press and Public pronounce the
ACTING PERFECT,
SCENERY UNSURPASSED,
COSTUMES ELEGANT,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS WONDERFUL,
FURNITURE SPLENDID.
MUSIC, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth,
EXCELLENT,
And the GRAND BALLET,
THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
THE DISTINGUISHED TRAGEDIAN,
is engaged, and will make his first appearance on
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over at 10½ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF
THE GHOSTS!
THE GHOSTS!
THE GHOSTS!
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
so remarkably illustrated in the
GRAND SPECTRAL DRAMA,
GRAND SPECTRAL DRAMA,
now nightly witnessed by
LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES
LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES
OF SPELL BOUND AUDITORS,
OF SPELL BOUND AUDITORS,
BREATHLESS WITH WONDER AND ADMIRATION,
BREATHLESS WITH WONDER AND ADMIRATION,
at the
STARTLING AND THRILLING ILLUSION
STARTLING AND THRILLING ILLUSION
of what justly regarded
by the leading savans of Europe, and by the whole scientific world, as
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY
as presented every evening in the beatiful romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST. TRUE TO THE LAST.
MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS
will appear in their original characters of
GODFREY AND HONORA DELANIE.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over at 10½.
THE GHOSTS! THE GHOSTS!
Second week of the
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION,
THE GHOSTS,
pronounced the
MOST REMARKABLE PHENOMENON OF THE AGE,
BY
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
Who nightly evince the
GREATEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF ASTONISHMENT AND DELIGHT
At this
MARVELOUS OPTICAL ILLUSION.
It can be seen every evening in the romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST.
MR. AND MRS. WILKINS IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WANTED, FOUR seats in the Academy of Music. Address, stating location and terms, B, Box No. 3,636 Post-office.

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THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY
WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS
FROM
NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO AT
$18.
And make a reduction of $6 35 to all points in the Northwest.
Passengers by this, the shortest line, save 60 miles in distance, and two hours in time! over all other routes, and have
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS
Between New-York and Chicago.
☞ *This is the* ONLY ROUTE *by which passengers can leave New-York at 7 P. M., and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis as soon as those who left at 5 P. M. by other routes, and* SAVE TWO CHANGES OF CARS.
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DAY EXPRESS.		NIGHT EXPRESS.	
Via Allentown	6:00 A.M.	Via Philadelphia	6:00 P.M.
Via Philadelphia	7:00 A.M.	Via Allentown	7:00 P.M.
Leave Philadel'a	11:20 A.M.	L've Philadelphia	10:30 P.M.
Leave Pittsburgh	1:00 A.M.	L've Pittsburgh	12:40 P.M.
Arrive Crestline	8:00 A.M.	Arrive Crestline	1:15 P.M.
Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 P.M.	Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 A.M.
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NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P.M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A.M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P.M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Just engaged, at an enormous expense.
A COMPANY OF SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIANS AND SQUAWS,
INDIANS AND SQUAWS,
INDIANS AND SQUAWS,
INDIANS AND SQUAWS,
just arrived from the far West. They boast of the euphonious names of
AHOQUEWAWA ......Signifying......FLYING CLOUD
HOLTSCOCA ....Signifying..........WHITE BEAR
AHUCHOGGA ....Signifying..........BLUE WING
ANCHUCATA ....Signifying...BIG WINNEBAGO
AHONUNG ....Signifying..........LITTLE FISH
DOSHUNCOCK ....Signifying........WHITE OTTER
UNCOUJOCHATA ......Signifying......BIG THUNDER
FEMALES.
ONEQUATA ....Signifying..........PRETTY BIRD
MONAGATIN ....Signifying.......GOOD MOTHER
all being fine specimens of their tribes. They are on exhibition EVERY DAY from 9 o'clock in the forenoon till 12½ P. M., from 1½ till 6 P. M., and from 7 till 10 evening, and will give at intervals various Songs, Dances, and other representations of the peculiarities of their tribes and peoples.
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT in the Lecture Room they will also appear, and give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.
RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.
THE INDIAN WARS on our Western borders have invested
THESE RED MEN OF THE FOREST
with unusual interest, and every man, woman and child is desirous of
SEEING THESE INHUMAN SAVAGES,
who have so ruthlessly murdered the men, women and children of
OUR WESTERN FRONTIER.
Here they have the opportunity. These are specimens of the very tribes who have committed these atrocious acts, fresh from the scenes of rapine and murder, dressed in
THEIR FULL INDIAN COSTUMES,
and presenting all the appearance of
THESE UNTUTORED SAVAGES
as they are seen in their own
NATIVE WILDS AND WIGWAMS.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES,
and the largest of the Serpent tribe ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
He is universally pronounced not only
THE GREATEST MONSTER LIVING,
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THE MOST WONDERFUL NOVELTY.
The civilized world has never known anything like it, and, in all human probability,
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He may be seen at all hours EVERY DAY and EVENING, as may also
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
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A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
In addition to these unparalleled attractions,
THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
which is composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., will give
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock. This afternoon and evening they appear in
THE AMUSING COMEDY
THE RIVAL CAPTAINS;
Or,
HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE.
And the SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE:
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
DANCE by MLLE. LOUISE.
Making the best dramatic entertainment to be found in the City, and all for 25 cents. Children under ten 15 cents.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S
Piano-fortes at lower prices than any other first-class manufacturer.
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$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

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NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VIOLIN-PIANOS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 767 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 579 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, etc., wholesale and retail. Wareroom and Manufactory Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

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BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, (8 years old,) in a private family living in a first-class house and neighborhood in this City. Address Box No. 4,467 Post-office, stating location, rooms and terms. References exchanged.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board in a private family, in the vicinity of New-York; Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry, preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., A, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

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BOARDING IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,
One hour from New-York by railroad. Three or four families can be accommodated with first-class board for the remainder of the Summer, or through the Winter, by applying immediately.
REFERENCES:
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DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND WANTED—For a gentleman and wife. Neighborhood of New-Brighton preferred. Address Box No. 4,413 Post-office.

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CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

Niagara, no inapt emblem of the fortunes of his country, the exile addresses to his countrymen words which ought to stir them up to bold and unanimous action. Driven from his State without a crime, forced into territories of the South, and compelled to run the blockade in order to avoid the treatment of a prisoner of war, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has returned to the frontier of the Union to complain, not of his private wrongs, but of the outrages done by the President in his person to constitutional liberty and private right. He says, with much force, that it is in vain to invite the people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution. He declares it to be treason to his fellow-citizens and to their posterity to surrender their rights and liberties to creatures of their own making. The issue is the existence of free and popular government—liberty on one side, despotism on the other. The President accepts that issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing, acts of legislation nothing, the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war there is but one will supreme—his will; but one law—military necessity, and he the sole judge. This is language which ought to have been held much sooner, and much more universally, but which we trust does not even now come too late. We knew that in case of defeat the South had nothing to look for but subjugation. We could not have supposed that the liberties of the North would have been the first to perish, and that while the contest was yet undecided the fate of the stronger party would be sealed, and that by its own hands.

If the testimony of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is to be believed—and we know no reason why it should not—the present successes of the Northern arms, great as they undoubtedly are, offer little probability of a termination of the struggle. "Traveling," says Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, "a thousand miles, and more through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, I met no man, woman or child who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms; and, whatever be the fortune of the war, they are better prepared than they were at the commencement of the struggle or at any period since. Neither did I meet any one who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased and invading armies have been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion." Undoubtedly these words show very clearly that, except by extermination, war can do nothing to effect the the objects of the North, and that the only chance—though that, we admit, is a very poor one—lies in convincing the South that they will be gainers by the restoration of a Union which they have shed so much blood to destroy.

There is reason to fear that the weak and presumptuous men in whose hands the destinies of America unhappily rest have no other idea than to push the matter to the final arbitrament of the sword, and defy the nation to a final struggle for the recovery of its vanished liberties. Possibly they feel that they have little choice. Without a conscription of 300,000 men the war cannot successfully be carried on, and without a successful termination of the war the leaders of the Republicans cannot hope to escape the condign punishment due to their offences against the Constitution. It has thus come to pass, singularly enough, that the interests of the people of the North have become almost identical with the interests of the people of the South, and that while the one has been endeavoring to subjugate the other, both are in danger of subjugation at the hands of a third power which has risen into predominance out of their common discord. It used to be predicted that the part of the American system which would first give way was the Federal Government. The event seems likely to falsify the prophecy, and the Civil War, instead of destroying the Federal Executive, may very possibly end in placing North and South, for a time at least, in equal subservience beneath its feet.

THE IRISH AND THE RIOTS.

From the London Herald.

It is worth while to observe in what tone Archbishop HUGHES addressed the armed insurgents, whose acts have spread terror through the City of New-York, and indignant disgust throughout the Union. The Archbishop is a much-respected, influential, and, we believe, estimable prelate; certainly the most influential religious leader in America; he was, till lately, a vehement partisan of the war, and he is still a declared Unionist. Everything that such a man may utter at a critical moment has a grave significance, were it only for the fact that every word of his must carry weight with two millions of American citizens of Irish blood and Catholic faith. We might have expected from his antecedents a severe rebuke to the rioters, first as rebels in arms against the commonwealth, and secondly as robbers and assassins. But we are struck, not by the severity, but by the mildness of his address. He will scarcely describe his audience as rioters; he will scarcely censure their lawless and atrocious conduct; he reproves them as a father reprimands for some freak of unusual daring children of whose high spirit he feels and shows himself proud: nay, he so speaks that one might almost suppose his sympathy to be with the rioters. Perhaps it is so. Not, of course, that he approves of house-burning, plunder, and the murder of unresisting negroes; of these outrages even those who have been concerned in them will be ashamed as soon as they return to their senses; and the Archbishop is not a disciple of the sanguinary church of HENRY WARD BEECHER and Miss ANNA DICKENSON. But the rioters are in arms to resist the attempt of the Federal Government to draft them for military service in the South; and although the Prelate not long ago gave his warm support to that Government *in its attempt to crush out Southern independence*—the independence of a people devoutly Protestant, and by no means partial to the Irishry—it is not improbable that he may look with less favor on its endeavors to *trample down the liberties of the North*. It is possible, therefore, that he, like most cool observers and impartial reasoners both in America and in England, believes the cause of the rioters to be that of liberty and the Constitution, however he may deplore and condemn the excesses of which they have been guilty. And we have had occasion to lament, on this side of the Atlantic, the extreme lenity with which Catholic priests now and then express themselves concerning sins popular with Irish congregations. The secret of the archbishop's gentleness probably is that a majority of the most active rioters are Irishmen, and Irish Catholics; and that, whatever judgment he may think it right to pass upon their crimes, he cannot find it in his heart to speak harshly of his countrymen at a moment when they have risen to resent outrageous expression, and to vindicate for themselves in America *that degree of personal freedom which in their own country was never infringed by the tyranny of the Saxon.* It is natural that an Irishman and a Catholic should feel warmly the injustice done to these poor men, who have already contributed far more than their share to the armies sent to be slaughtered on the battle-fields of Virginia, or to perish more painfully in swampy camps and weary sieges, in unhealthy garrisons and fruitless skirmishes in the heart of the Cotton States. For their case is really a hard one, and one by no means creditable to a republic which preaches equality and makes a pretence of patriotism. The price of a substitute is fixed at $300, that is, in the present value of paper, somewhat about £40. Most native Americans, and many Germans, will be able to afford this sum. But the Irish are generally poor; first, because they come over without a farthing, and generally fall, of necessity, into the lowest and worst paid occupations; secondly, because they are never the thriftiest of men; and, thirdly, for a much more honorable reason—because a very large part of their earnings is always remitted to their friends at home. The Yankees who made the war—the rich, for whose profit it is waged—the Americans, to whom alone the object of the war is intelligible—will stay at home; and their battles are to be fought and their country aggrandized by Irish conscripts. This sort of iniquity naturally provokes fierce and blind resentment, and we can understand that the Archbishop is more prompt to sympathize with the wrongs which have maddened his flock than to rebuke the course of crime into which their madness has hurried them.

This Irish character pertaining to the outbreak is a very serious matter. It may render its suppression easier; for the Americans are almost as contemptuous of Irishmen as of negroes, and will shoot down an Hibernian mob with as little mercy as that mob has shown to the unhappy blacks who have fallen within their reach. But to suppress a riot—to put down an insurrection in blood—is not to make a conscription possible. The Irish may dispersed, but they will not be quelled. Every attempt to arrest a conscript will be the signal for a fresh riot; and it is not impossible that Gov. SEYMOUR may refuse in such a case to support the [illegible] either with the military power or the civil authority of the State. It is one thing to protect the property and persons of citizens against men who are in arms to resist the draft, it is quite another thing to support by force or voice the illegal acts which drove those men to arms. Again, the Irish vote in New-York is a compact and reliable one; and *no politician in the State will dare to take measures violently opposed by a party which can always turn the scale in a contested election*—and in America all elections are contested. If this riot has really been an Irish outbreak the State authorities will take care that its suppression is not followed by acts which will make the Irish electors their mortal enemies. Nor is the significance of such a collision between the Federal Conscription agents and their Irish victims confined to the city or State in which it has occurred. The Irish throughout the North will take their cue from their compatriots in New-York, and everywhere they will offer resistance to the draft, and everywhere it will have to be put in force, if at all, under the protection of Federal troops. A draft so conducted will probably fail to add 70,000 men to the Northern armies, which have need of three times that number; while a feud once initiated between the different races which make up the population of the North, will thoroughly paralyze the further action of the Federal Administration both at home and abroad, and afford the South an opportunity of which she would instantly avail herself, to *strike a heavy blow wherever the discord seemed most violent.*

Nor does the fact that the rioters are chiefly Irish at all deprive the riots of their significance as an evidence of Northern feeling. The war, in the first place, has depended chiefly on the pugnacious spirit and excellent military qualities of the two foreign races—Irish and Germans—who make up together probably more than one-fourth of the population of the present United States. The Germans are already disgusted by the ill-success of the war and the [illegible] of their leaders. [illegible] declare themselves sick of fighting; and thus the two most valuable military elements of the North, whose consent is really necessary to the effective prosecution of the war, threaten to fall away from it. In the second place, in their hatred to the negro, and their indifference to Slavery, *the Irish only reflect the general sentiment of their adopted country*; a sentiment which they have learned from the Americans around them. Finally, without the silent sympathy and approval—so far as its objects are concerned—of the native Americans, the riot could not have attained its actual proportions; it would have been crushed before it could have become formidable. It is evident, therefore, that New-York, as a whole, is weary of the war, and unwilling to submit to a conscription in order to maintain it; it is certain that her Irish population, if they must fight, prefer to fight "for their own hand," and for liberty to stay at home, than for Mr. LINCOLN's Administration and the restoration of the Union; and it is highly probable that the temper displayed in New-York will be found to prevail throughout the North, excepting only the New-England States.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL ARMS.

From the London Star.

The Northern insurrection and invasion have together come to an end. Order has been restored in New-York, and the last of the invaders has been chased from the soil of Maryland and Ohio. The rioters have been effectually put down by the combination of loyal citizens in support of the law and Government. The draft is to be enforced in New-York as elsewhere, though the Corporation may choose to mitigate its operation by voting from the City funds an enormous sum for the payment of exemptions. While the Mayor offers a reward for the discovery of murderers and incendiaries, the *Aldermen and Common Council appropriate two and a half millions of dollars as a premium upon resistance to the draft. Of a Municipal vote for the relief of the negroes we hear nothing.* It is left to the benevolence of private citizens to compensate, so far as money can do it, the victims of atrocious outrage. *Such are the consequences of the long abstinence from local politics of men of character and conscience—throwing into the hands of the baser sort all the power and influence of civic legislation.* The election of Mr. OPDYKE as Mayor was a triumph not only of Republicanism, but of respectability. How many such victories of the ballot it will take to purify the Corporation we do not know. But we look with confidence to the subscription for the negroes to repel the foul slanders of pro-secession writers upon the humanity and honesty of the great City that is so cruelly tormented by the evil spirit of a spurious democracy.

The final disappearance of the Confederate army of Virginia across the Potomac seems to have been attended with some sharp fighting. Gen. LEE's cavalry, under STUART, and a Federal division, under GREGG, encountered each other between Shepherdstown and Martinsburgh, the point of departure from Maryland; and the latter is described as holding his ground, but not without heavy loss. The retreating army is also said to have assumed a formidable attitude toward its pursuers, which was to have been expected. All experience of Gen. LEE forbids the idea of his army falling into disorder, or of its making a headlong flight. There is no doubt of its perfect discipline, its entire confidence in its commander, and of its ability to make a desperate defence whenever it may be attacked. The profound disappointment attributed to President LINCOLN at the news that a majority of his Generals had decided not to attack the Confederates in the vicinity of Hagerstown may be fully shared, without ascribing the blame of timidity to those cautious commanders. And he may find consolation in the knowledge that time is effectually fighting the battles of the Union. *He is making the first conscription—but Jefferson Davis is for the third or fourth time sweeping the male population of the South into his ranks.* The Richmond papers bewailing the heavy losses sustained at every point, publish an order requiring every man between eighteen and forty-five to repair to the camp under pain of punishment for disobedience to martial law. And every day brings news of some fresh disaster to the Confederate cause—some fresh diminution of its resources. The famous guerrilla chieftain, MORGAN, has paid even more dearly than LEE for his razzia upon the Northern villages. He has been driven into a corner at Cooleysville, on the Ohio River, between Gen. SHEATHEFORD's land force and the gunboats, and compelled to surrender nearly the whole of his followers—himself barely escaping. ROSECRANS has followed BRAGG as far south as Rome, in Georgia; and SHERMAN has driven JOHNSTON out of Jackson. That city, the capital of Mississippi, is now again in the occupation of the Federals, and its defenders—estimated at thirty thousand men—are believed to be dispersing, in the hopeless effort to effect a junction with BRAGG. Yazoo City on the one side of Vicksburgh, and Natchez on the other, have been taken possession of by detachments from GRANT's great army. Many prisoners, five thousand head of cattle, and a great quantity of ammunition, have been captured at Natchez and in Western Louisiana. Gen. BANKS, after receiving the surrender of Port Hudson and its famished garrison of 6,000 men, returned to the scene of his former triumphs, and was again marching on Brashear City. Gen. BLUNT has also taken Little Rock, in Arkansas. The Red River as well as the Mississippi is subject to the Federal fleet; and the famous *Hartford* has steamed in triumph down to New-Orleans, where the loyal citizens have celebrated the recent victories with great rejoicings. The Northern extremity of the Union will reëcho these rejoicings; for in Louisiana is especially the prize of New-England valor. Port Hudson surrendered to Massachusetts regiments, whose term of service had expired, but who would not leave till their work was accomplished. On the opposite side of the great battle-field, the Union fleet and army continued to press hard upon the defences of Charleston. One of the papers of that city—the one, we believe, which gave to the world Mr. SPRATT's famous vindication of Slavery and the Slave-trade—represents the surrender of the fortifications as only a question of time; and the bayonet as the weapon by which the streets of Charleston must be defended against the forces of the North. It is to be hoped that Gen. BEAUREGARD has a better appreciation of the vlaue of street fighting. The bomb-shell is an awful missile, but not so destructive to life as the rifle and sabre in close quarters. When the harbor defences have been beaten hown, nothing can be gained by prolonging the resistance from doorwarys and housetops. That is a species of resistance that may be justifiable when the besieger threatens the population with ruthless vengeance, But the forces of the Union do not make war upon the people of the North. They seek to deprive them of none of their rights conferred by nature or by the Constitution of their country. They aim only to restore the lawful authority of lawful rulers. They would enlarge the freedom of the South, not abridge it. They would give liberty to every man, white or black, and to utter his thoughts on all subjects whatever. A third of the population of Charleston is deprived by the Confederate Constitution of all right or privilege. The conscription ordained by JEFFERSON DAVIS in his Congress excludes black and colored people, not as an act of favor, but of contempt and yet of precaution. Since Fort Sumter was wrested from the Union, every negro in Charleston has been a suspect, for every negro has known that the restoration of that fortress to the Union would be the restoration to him of his human birtright. The world cannot forget this fact in looking at the operations on Morris Island and in the Stono River. Slavery has been abolished by the fall of Vicksburgh through the whole length of the Mississippi. Slavery will be abolished by the fall of Charleston along the whole Atlantic seaboard. It is in the strength of justice, in the might of mercy, the Northern arms are plumed with victory.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce held its regular half-yearly meeting on the 3d inst. M. MCFIE, the President, in introducing the semi-annual report, remarked as follows regarding American affairs:

"The Directors, while not shrinking from the avowal and advocacy of their views on belligerent questions—for they are placed by you in office that they may watch and make representations on these as well as all other matters that concern trade—have carefully avoided any action or expression that might indicate favor for either of the contending sections of the United States. It was, of course, thoroughly consistent with this policy that they should publicly convey, as they had great pleasure in doing, to our fellow-merchants and other philanthropic citizens of the public, through that fine specimen of a sailor, Capt. LUNT, of the *George Griswold*, your high appreciation of the liberal gifts that reached our port for the distressed operatives in the seats of the cotton manufacture. You will join with us all in deeply lamenting, for the sake of the operaters and millowners, that our most important textile industry should still be so greatly depressed, and for the sake of our friends across the Atlantic, that the cause still continues, viz.: the deplorable war that desolates and tends to demoralize regions and States to which we formerly looked for the grandest examples of well-directed industrial energy and of a peaceful self-governing nation. Would that international arbitration, or consultation, with other powers, had been tried! We shall soon, I hope, rejoice in their restored concord and prosperity, whether the termination take the singular or the plural form, *a termination, I trust, accelerated by no unworthy compromise of principles of freedom.*

Mr. CHARLES TURNER, M. P., followed:

He did not wish to say anything about the unfortunate war in the Northern and Southern States. Though individually he might be in favor of the South, still he cordially approved of the neutral course taken by Her Majesty's Government, and he thought that course was approved by the country at large. With respect to the *Alabama*, all he would say was that as long as we allowed the exportation of gunpowder and arms—free-trade in gunpowder and arms—he did not see how they could disallow free-trade in ships. What was fair for one was fair for another; and he agreed with the observation made by the member for Birkenhead, that if you allow munitions of war on one side to be dealt in, they must allow ships also to be sold. He again expressed his cordial approval of the neutral course of the Government, and he thought it would be desirable if neutrality could be forced upon every individual in this country; but that would be impossible. With respect to the development of the resources of India, that was a field upon which for some time they must rely for a supply of cotton. Whenever the unfortunate war in America might end, he believed the supply of cotton from that country would be diminished for many years. Though regretting Slavery, he was one of those who believed that the cultivation of cotton could not be carried on to the same extent without slave labor. He did not believe in a country of that kind, in which he had spent much time, that white labor could be depended on for continuous work and with any safety.

Mr. JAMES SPENCE, the rebel agent, in the course of a speech on the report, said:

"In reference to the deplorable American war, it would be dangerous for him to say much (laughter) beyond this, that he would only venture to express a hope that, through some instrumentality or other, it might not be far from a close, and that when they again met as a Chamber of Commerce they might be able to congratulate the Council upon the advance of industry without having to deplore a calamity which every man—whatever his feelings either on the one side or the other might be—could not fail earnestly to regret." [Applause.]

Mr. JOHN PATTERSON also addressed the Chamber:

He concluded by expressing a hope that ere long the Chamber of Commerce would not have to refer to the disturbing element of war. For our own country, he hoped we should long be at peace; that our Statesmen would not give pain and annoyance to other nations, and that remarks by public men would not be thrown out in high places to irritate and annoy those who already had very much to irritate and annoy them. In America, he hoped that peace would soon return, and that the commerce of Liverpool would be again prosperous; that free-grown cotton would be imported into free England, manufactured in free Lancashire, and carried under flags that waved over the free as well as over the brave. [Cheers.]

Losses by Running the Blockade.

From the London News, Aug. 4.

Yesterday was the last examination and discharge sitting in the case of WILLIAM JOSHUA GRAZEBROOK, before Mr. Commissioner PERRY, at Liverpool. The bankrupt carried on business in Liverpool as a merchant and commission agent. His statement of accounts shows debts unsecured to the amount of £23,433 8s. 9d., and secured debts to the amount of £12,610 8s. 4d. Liabilities on bills discounted, £2,477 9s. 4d.; ditto on accommodation bills, £600; and debts to be paid in full, £328. The credit side of the account shows a surplus of £14,363 12s. 10d.; the assets, being debts due to the estate, £16,160; property given up to the assignees, £13,513 16s. 9d.; and ditto in the hands of creditors, £24,149 8s. 2d. The bankrupt has been for some years past extensively engaged in business, and latterly with the ports of the Southern States of America, and attributes his present position to the capture, detention, and confiscation of the steamers *Nicolas I.* and the *Dolphin* by the Prize Court of the Federal States of America. The circumstances connected with the capture and detention of the latter vessel have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in this country, and have been the subject of communication between the two Governments, an appeal against the decision of the Court at Key West having been lodged with the authorities at Washington. The large surplus of £14,363, arises principally from a debt of £13,392 due to the estate from certain parties at Charleston; a quantity of cotton being under their charge ready for shipment, and due to the estate, and to the value placed by the bankrupt upon the steamers *Alliance*, *Adler* and *Dolphin*, the two former of which are in the hands of the mortgagees, and at present the subject of dispute. Mr. WEIR ANDERSON for the bankrupt, Mr. MARTIN for the assignees, and Mr. EDWARD BANNER for a creditor. There was no opposition on the part of the assignees or creditors, and the bankrupt passed his examination, and was allowed an unconditional order of discharge.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Patrie*, in an article on the objections raised by England to the principle of an identical note to Russia, says:

"The difference is of a very serious character, and by causing the miscarriage of the negotiations which have been pending for the last fortnight, open the door to fresh combinations and, according to certain rumors, give rise to modifications in the heart of the French Cabinet."

La France, in an article headed "The Conduct of England," recalls the different phases of the negotiations in which, says *La France*, England has shown greater firmness than the other Powers. *La France* continues:

"England is most interested in the solution of the Polish question, but she hesitates now that it becomes a question of taking a decisive step in the path of common action pursued by the Powers. To England attaches the responsibility of the definite solution which must be given to this affair. If she confines herself to the limits of diplomatic action, it is not we who can complain. It will be well established that France has failed in none of her duties."

The London *Morning Herald* asserts that the Governments of England and Austria are completely of accord as to the next representations to be made to Russia. The intervening Powers will demand for Poland simply those treaty rights which Russia has in substance acknowledged, and everything tends to the belief that Russia is disposed to concede to them within the limits of the treaty of 1815.

Intelligence received *viâ* Cracow from Warsaw states that the ill-treatment of the Polish prisoners confined in the citadel continues. PROUDZYNSKI had become insane from flogging.

Engagements between the insurgents and the Russians took place at Seyny, in the government of Augustowo, on the 25th ult., and at Radzynun, near Warsaw, on the 30th ult., in both of which the insurgents were victorious.

Advices from Warsaw to the 2d inst., state; "Rumors are current since yesterday that an insurrection will break out here on the 9th. The town Captain in consequence, has warned the people not to be led away to make demonstrations by the endeavors of Russian agents. The National Government will inform the inhabitants when the right time for the insurrection shall arrive."

The Paris *Patrie* says:

"Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to Count RECHBERG, seems to be a definitive proof of a diplomatic rupture between Russia and Austria. The Prince's dispatch has excited universal reprobation at Vienna. The military and constitutional parties are offended, and counsel the Emperor to persist in the Western Alliance. The coolness between the two Powers appears to be very serious. Certain documents state that the Polish insurrection has just obtained great advantages in Lublin."

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes, in conspicuous type, an article from the Weimar paper, called the *Deutschland*, warmly congratulating Austria upon being more than ever decided upon making common cause with the Western Powers, whether in the way of ulterior negotiations, or for stronger measures.

The *Deutschland* throws into strong contrast with the conduct of Austria the selfish and anti-national character of the policy of Prussia, who, instead of acting in concert with her German neighbors, gives moral aid to Russia by her equivocal bearing.

The *Journal of St. Petersburgh* publishes a decree of the National Government at Warsaw, dated July 5, ordering a forced loan of 21,000,000 Polish florins.

Four insurgent leaders were hanged before the citadel of Warsaw on July 29. Upwards of fifty persons have been arrested in Kalisch and subjected to great ill-treatment. Sixty-nine persons have been transported to Orenburgh from Warsaw, and incorporated with the penal companies of the army. A telegram from Berlin of Aug. 3, says: "According to letters received here from St. Petersburgh, the *Invalide Russe* contradicts the statement of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, that Russia, in view of the bad effect produced by the replies of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the Three Powers, was diposed to accede to the proposal of a conference of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna."

The London *Times* continues to repeat that the people of England will not be led into any war with Russia, unless under some provocation which Russia is not likely to be so mad as to offer. We are all anxious, says the *Times*, that everything that diplomacy can do for the Poles should be done. Any Minister, however, who should ever be suspected of such a design as to plunge England into a war for the purpose of partitioning Russia and Prussia in the interest of France, would not longer be a Minister.

Some thousands of people assembled on Sunday afternoon, the 2d, on Blackheath, near London, to assent to expressions of sympathy with the cause of Poland. Several resolutions were adopted, all breathing a spirit of resistance to Russia, and looking to the sword alone as a means of freeing Poland. An attempt to abuse the Emperor of the French was promptly put down by the meeting itself.

The *Journal de Saint Petersburgh* publishes a decree of the National Government at Warsaw, dated July 25, ordering a forced loan of 21,000,000 Polish florins. The decree appoints LADISLAUS, CZARTORISKI, JOSEPH ORTEGA and SEVERIN SALEZOWSKI, as Trustees of the loan.

France.

La France says: "The Emperor is expected at St. Cloud on the 5th." The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: "Official accounts lately published, establish the fact of the progressive improvement of French trade in general."

Some excitement was created in the Paris Corn Market by the report that the Czar had prohibited the export of corn and flour from the Russian Empire.

The prospect of the French harvest is so good that there is a probability wheat may be exported from France, rather than a necessity for its importation. The new wheat is of excellent quality.

Italy.

In the Chamber of Deputies a bill for the repression of brigandage was approved. The Chamber sanctioned the purchase by the Government of the Victor Emanuel Railroad, and the concession of the Lafitte Company of the right to construct a railroad facilitating communication between Calabria and Sicily. The session ended August 1.

Madagascar.

A dispatch from Reunion of July 4 says: "M. M. DUPRE and LAMBERT have arrived here. After the late events in Madagascar they had an interview with the Governor in reference to the course which they ought then to pursue. It is asserted that they resolved to proceed to Tananarivo, to demand the ratification of the treaty."

The sugar crop this season will only be a moderate one, on account of the prevalence of the cane disease.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 17—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—Edward Geyer, wife and family, A. Pick, A. B. Scoles, Mrs. Schalk and two children, Col. Cochran, Mrs. Cochran, C. B. Robert, Mr. Roener, and 63 in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 13 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon sets... 10 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 04 | Gov. Island.. 10 53 | Hell Gate.. 12 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Hobart, Puerto Cabello, J. R. Bacon.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Ships Patrick Henry, Robinson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Artisan, Marquash, N. B., C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Doane, (Br.,) Brabner, Capetown, C. J. & F. W. Coghill; Angela Carolina, (Ital.,) Cuttell, Palermo, Chamberlin, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Emmit, (Hanov.,) Rodenhause, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr. Sparkling Sea, Sym, Bangor, B. P. Sherman; Dirigo, Brumball, Pictou, N. S., F. Talbot & Co.; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Sacbridge, Barbados, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Lucy Ames, Venill, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Wm. Gray, Brett, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Llewelling, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Wm. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Smith, Three Islands, Jas. Douglass; Mary Hanna, Lawrence, Gloucester; H. Castoff, Albro, Fall River, L. Kenny; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Adelaide, Crowell, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Comet, Hodgden, Boston, Thos H. Sanford; Anna Shepard, Tooker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Maria Pickup, Malmsbury, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. French, Loveland, Wycomico, Md., Van Brunt & Slaght; Marietta, Gray, Providence, Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen Aug. 2, at 6 A. M., and Southampton Aug. 5, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 244 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool 5th inst., and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 421 steerage passengers to J. G. Dale. 13th inst., lat. 47 40, lon. 48 10, passed several small icebergs.

Steamship America, Capt. Jeff. Maury, San Juan, Nic., 9 ds., with passengers, to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Potomac, Sherman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Parsed a fore and aft and schooner ashore on the Gridiron, in Hell Gate.

Steamer Fairchilds, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. steamer Flora, Commander Booth, Port Royal 7th inst., and 20 hours from Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool July 16, with mdse. and 356 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Had 2 births and 2 deaths on the passage.

Ship Constitution, (of Liverpool,) Cutten, Liverpool July 9, with mdse. and 408 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 1 birth. Aug. 12, Benjamin Adams, seaman, of Marblehead, Mass., died from brain fever.

Bark Dwitz, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Cardiff 50 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. 10th inst., lat. 39 10, lon. 62 22, had a cyclone from S. W. to E.

Bark John Griffin, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Upton, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Atlanta, (Brem.,) Von Halten, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 240 passengers to Garrels & Meyer. July 22, lat. 46 40, lon. 36 30, passed ship or bark Hiawatha, totally dismasted, (before reported.)

Bark Florence Chipman, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Jones, Liverpool June 29, with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff. July 26, lat. 43 50, lon. 45 33, passed ship Golden West, bnd. E.

Brig Mountaineer, (Br., of Wallace, N. S.,) West, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Alice Gray, (Br.,) Jones, of and from St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber and laths to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Standley, (Br., of Pool,) Glanford, Fogo, N. F., 33 ds., in ballast to Siffken & Ironsides. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Teresita, (of Demarara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightburn.

Brig Magna Charta, (Br.,) Shaw, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Forrest State, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Lombard & McPaine.

Brig Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Lewis, Lingan 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaime.

Brig Catharine Rodgers, Getten, Newburg, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Brig Billow, Mead, Hillsboro, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins.

Schr. James Tilden, Cavis, Ellsworth 9 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Debonaire, (Br.,) Bradshaw, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Lammont, Dufont, Herring, Lingan, C. B., 21 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Schr. Tiger, Goldthwaite, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Louisville, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. N. M. Freeman, Harris, Lingan 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaime.

Schr. Charm, Kelly, Lingan, with coal to Manhattan Gas Light Co.

Schr. T. R. Hammond, Luavey, Eastport 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lone Stone, Cary, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Transit, (Br.,) Eaton, Glace Bay 20 ds., with coal.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Ship Richard Alsop, Watlington, from Antwerp. Left Flushing June 30, in ballast to Thomas James.

Ship Compromise, Caulkins, from Bordeaux July 12, in ballast to Zerega & Co.

Bark Observer, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Dublin via Pictou.

Bark Satelite, Fritz, of New-Brunswick, from Belfast 38 days.

Bark J. C. Rahming, from Nassau, N. P.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago and Jersey Blue.

Barks Hiawatha, Juan Baltray, Goethe, Frank Lovett.

Brigs Anna, Lucy Heywood, Mary Emily, J. Cummings, Queen of the South.

Schooners Marie, Pursue and others.

Miscellaneous.

The Bremen steamship Bremen, Capt. Meyer, from Bremen 2d inst., and Southampton 5th inst., at 4 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday, making the passage in 11 days and 22 hours. She brings 400 tons cargo, 75 cabin and 169 passengers, together with the U. S. mails.

The Br. brig Dispatch, of Liverpool, N. S., from Port Medway, N. S., with a cargo of lumber, for Ponce, P. R., struck on Anegada Reef 25th July, and became a total wreck. Crew saved. She was built at Shelburne, N. S., in 1857, of 196 tons, rated A 2, and was owned by J. Smith, of Cape Town.

The steamships Merrimac and McClellan, transports, are at anchor in the North River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Arr. Br. brig Aften, Wood, from Port-au-Prince July 29. Left no Am. vessels.

Also arr. Br. brig Startled Fawn, Shaw, from Cienfuegos July 26. Left in port, Br. brig Paragon, Walls, ldg. for Boston; schr. Carrie Hues, of Boston for Remedios 4th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Resolute—Am. ship, off Bell Buoy going into Liverpool, 5th inst.

Edinburgh—steamship, off Kingston Head, bound up the channel, 5th inst.

Gustermunde—Br. bark, bound W., 9th inst., lat. 51 40, lon. 25.

Africa—R. M. steamship, for Liverpool, 11th inst., lat. 50 18, lon. 38 35.

Tuscarora—U. S. steam gunboat, cruising, 15th inst., lat. 43 10, lon. 60 20.

No. 3—Bremen bark, bound W., 16th inst., lat. 41 13, lon. 67 03.

America—Bremen steamship, hence for Bremen, 16th inst., 307 miles E. from Sandy Hook.

City of Manchester—Br. steamship, hence for Liverpool, 16th inst., 290 miles E. from Sandy Hook.

Louisiana—screw steamer, bound E., 15th inst., 1 day out.

Sarah Starr—Br. brig, Newell, Leghorn June 8, for New-York.

Borussia—Hamburg steamship, 6th inst., off the Lizard.

Salem—Br. ship, steering eastward, 16th inst., lat. 49 39, lon. 32 23.

Celestial—bark, Howes, from Genoa for Philadelphia, 15th inst., 60 ds. out.

Iris—Bremen bark, from Liverpool for Baltimore, 41 ds. out, 14th inst.

E. L. Sheller—bark, fm. Sag Harbor for the Sandwich Islands, 13th inst. off Block Island.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay July 27, bark Stella, for New-York in 14 ds.; brigs Orkney, do. in 4 ds.; Josephine, do. do.; A. C. Robbins, do. in 12 ds.

RUBIA MILLS,

NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

LAUNDRY WANTED—ONE IN GOOD RUNNING order and capable of doing a good business. Address W. POST, Box No. 101 Times Office.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

AND HAS GREAT CONTROL OVER

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It dissolves metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY

enables us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases, viz.: Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidey Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

Full directions accompanying each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price.

All consultations free. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Anders:

The sample of IODINE WATER tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES C. BOOTH.

TESTIMONIALS.

Remarks from the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College:

IODINE WATER.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this city, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing in fact only 1.7000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as ¼ of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis, made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined your Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, and find it a pure solution of Iodine, containing a sufficient quantity for all practical purposes, as a remedial agent. I have used it in obstinate cases of scrofula, and can attest its superior value in the treatment of this class of disease. I am fully convinced your solution of Iodine, in pure water, is far preferable to any other form in which it has hitherto been used. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. WHITNEY, M. D.

The August number of the *Bible Examiner*, edited by Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR., No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,

GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1862.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING, Musical Instruments, 167 Bowery.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU!

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of diseases,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES ALL DISEASES

Arising from

HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Libson Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirugical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract of Buchu..............$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.

Extract of Sarsaparilla.........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

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MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,

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Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,

TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.